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Agrahayana 5, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Twelfth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 26, 1970/ Agrahayana 5, 1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at three minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in Unemployment in West Bengal

\+

*361. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing menace of unemployment in West Bengal;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check it;

(c) whether Government are considering the proposal for giving unemployment relief; and

(d) if so, the details of such proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT REHABILITATION(SHRI BISHWANATH ROY) : (a) The number of work-seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges shows a rising trend.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

(b) Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans for the Centre and the State of West Bengal in the field of agriculture, industry, irrigation and power, transport and communication and social services such as education, health and family planning and social welfare are expected to create increasing number of employment opportunities in the country, including West Bengal.

In addition the following schemes have also been taken up in West Bengal which are expected to have an impact on the employment situation :-

(i) Scheme for development of small and potentially viable farmers;

(ii) schemes for marginal farmers and agricultural labour;

(iii) scheme for rural works and labour-intensive activities in chronically drought affected areas;

(iv) scheme for establishing agro-service Centres;

(v) advance of agricultural credit; and

(vi) area development programme-scheme for development of infrastructure facilities like roads, regulated market etc.

Other important steps taken by the Central Government in this regard are :-

(i) West Bengal's Fourth Plan provides for an expenditnre of Rs. 40 crores for the development of the Calcutta Metroplitan Region. The outlay is now proposed to be substantially augmented outside the Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 22 crores is to be incurred during 1970-71. The accelerated development programme in the Calcutta Metropolitan Region is expected to create many jobs as also the recent levy of entry tax;

(ii) the Public Financial Institutions have assured the West Bengal Government that they would adopt a flexible policy in regard to the availability of credit and for the development of industries as well as for housing and civic projects in West Bengal. The Industrial Development Bank of India, in particular, has opened a Regional Office in Calcutta with a view to making more significant contribution to the development needs of West Bengal and other Eastern parts of the country.

The West Bengal Government is, inter-alia, taking the following steps to remedy the situation :-

(i) Persuading employers to re-open closed units and trying to bring to an end strikes and lock-outs.

(ii) Helping industrial units in financial dicffiulties to secure financial assistance and directly giving loans to sick or closed units in order to keep them going or to help in re-opening them.

(iii) Enlisting unemployed engineers as contractors under the Public Works Department, compelling Class I Contractors to employ at least one person with a technical degree or diploma and making it obligatory for all outsiders participating in open tenders to furnish evidence of having employed at least one such person.

(iv) Preparing schemes for self-employment of engineers and diploma holders, for example, through allotment of tractors on out of turn basis.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : In the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House many schemes have been mentioned, but, unfortunately, not even one has been implemented The problem of unemployment in West Bengal is quite acute for the lack of and absence of growth. But it has become very serious on account of many persons who are already employed having been thrown out of employment due to closures and strikes. May I, therefore, know from the Government as to the number of persons who have been thrown out of employment due to closures and strikes today and how many units continue to be closed today on account of strike or political trouble ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): It is not possible for us at this moment of time to give such figures. We want notice.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : 20 days' notice was given for this question. It is a very specific question. Sir, would you not insist on the Minister to give reply ? Is it enough to say that he wants further notice for this thing ? I want your ruling, Sir ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : We have to collect figures from various districts also because the question relates to the whole of West Bengal. If it is a question relating to the city of Calcutta, probably we would have got the figures immediately. But, because the

question relates to the entire West Bengal, we have got to get the figures.

Meanwhile, I may also state that all possible steps are being taken to see that the closed mills are re-opened.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The problem of unemployment is acute in West Bengal. A permanent solution for this will have to be found which would lie in creating an effective and permanent infra-structure. Unless you have a plan for this infra-structure like roads, like bridges, and like many other village development works, this problem will never be solved. So, I want to know what steps they propose to take and they have taken with regard to the effective creation of an infra-structure and how many persons are expected to be employed under this programme.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We agree with the hon. Member that in West Bengal, as also in other parts of the country, the most important point is to create the infra-structure, that means, construction of roads, minor irrigation, small scale industries and other things. It will be evident from the detailed statement that I laid on the Table of the House. The Fourth Five Year Plan as it has been recast for the current year, lays considerable emphasis on this infra-structure and there will be more expenditure on the construction of roads, more expenditure on rural electrification etc. as suggested by the hon. Member. It will be evident from the statement that we are actually moving in that very direction.

It is not possible to say how much of employment will be generated but I would say that it is exactly on these lines that Government is moving in West Bengal, as also in other parts of the country.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी जानते हैं कि बंगाल में इस समय दो तरह की बेरोज़गारी है, एक तो वे लोग हैं जो जन्मने बेरोजगार हैं और दूसरे वे लोग हैं जो किसी मिल या फैक्टरी में काम करते हैं, लेकिन लोक-आउट या हड़ताल की वजह से बेरोज़गार हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो वक्तव्य रखा है उस में कहा है कि जहां तक क्लोज्ड यूनिट्स का ताल्लुक है, उन में फिर से काम चालू कराने के लिए वे कोशिश कर रहे हैं—

Persuading employers to reopen closed units and trying to bring to an end strikes and lockouts.

यह बहुत ही अच्छी इच्छा है, लेकिन केवल चेष्टा करने से यह काम नहीं हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय कितने कारखाने लोक-आउट या हड़ताल की वजह से बन्द हैं, उन की हड़ताल खुल जाय इस के लिये आप क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—क्या सरकार मेरे इस सुझाव से सहमत है कि मजदूरों को जो मजदूरी मिलती है, वह इस समय की मंहगाई की वजह से पूरी नहीं होती है, इसी वजह से उन की आवश्यकतायें और मांगे बढ़ती जा रही हैं। क्या सरकार इन मजदूरों को फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर भोजन सामग्री और जितनी अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुयें हैं मुहिया करने का प्रबन्ध करेगी ?

तीसरा प्रश्न—पश्चिमी बंगाल में बड़े बड़े कारखाने या फैक्ट्रियाँ खुलने से बेरोज़गारी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है, वहां पर छोटे छोटे गृह उद्योगों की आवश्यकता है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा था कि दिल्ली में जो खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन है, उस में 83 लाख 59 हज़ार रुपये की बिक्री के मुकाबले 10727 लोगों को काम मिला, इस से मालूम होता है कि ऐसे छोटे उद्योगों से हम ज्यादा लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं। क्या वह खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन जैसे उद्योग, पोल्ट्री फार्मिंग, मछली उत्पादन, आदि की वहां पर लगाने की योजना बना रहे है, जिस से अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोज़गार मिल सके ?

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : यह बात सही है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में कुछ मिलों या अण्डरटेकिंग्ज़ के बन्द होने के कारण भी मजदूरों में

बेरोज़गारी बढ़ रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार एक स्पेशल रिलीफ़ अण्डरटेकिंग नाम का बिधेयक लाना चाहती है, जिस के अन्तर्गत अन्य राज्यों में ऐसी जो बीमार मिलें हैं, सिक-मिले हैं उन को लिया गया है। दूसरा विचार यह चल रहा हैं कि एक स्टेट टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की जाय, जिस के अन्तर्गत ऐसी मिलें जो वहां पर बन्द हैं या बंद होने के रास्ते पर हैं, उन को सुविधायें दी जांय।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने छोटे छोटे उद्योगों का हवाला दिया है, मैं ने अपने बयान में स्पष्ट रूप से और विस्तार के साथ बताया। पठौदिया जी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में भी बताया कि वस्तुतः इन्हीं रास्तों पर हम चलना चाहते हैं जहां तक कि देहातों का संबंध है और अरबन एरिया के लिए तो 40 करोड़ की योजना अलग से है जो कि कलकत्ता मेट्रो-पोलिटन और रीजन्स में खर्च करेंगे। हुगली पर सेकेंड ब्रिज बनाने की जो योजना है उसके लिए सेंक्शन हो चुकी है। जहां तक रूरल एरियाज़ में बेरोजगारी का प्रश्न है वहां पर छोटे छोटे कुटीर उद्योगों के साथ साथ रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन को भी लेंगे। उदाहरणार्थ हरियाणा राज्य में 69–70 के साल में रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के कारण वहां पर 7.5 परसेंट की इनकम में वृद्धि हुई है। यह मैं ने इसलिए बताया कि इस योजना को लेने से देहाती क्षेत्र में रोजगार बढ़ेगा।

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल भी अनएम्पलायमेंट के ऊपर प्रश्न पूछना चाहता था लेकिन मुझे अवसर नहीं मिल पाया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरी पार्टीज़ के लोगों को भी देखना पड़ता है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेरोज़गारी का सवाल सारे देश में, जिसमें कि पश्चिम बंगाल भी शामिल है, बहुत खराब हालत में पहुंच गया है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय एक निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर इस सवाल को पूरी तरह से हल करने का आश्वासन इस सदन को देंगे वरना मैं उनसे इस प्रश्न के भाग (ग) के अन्तर्गत यह जानना चाहूंगा क्या वे इस देश के तमाग बेरोज़गारों को बेरोजगारी राहत देने का आश्वासन देंगे और यह रकम कम से कम उतनी बार होनी चाहिए जितनी कि इस देश की औसत आमदनी है और यह राहत उसको तब तक मिलती रहनी चाहिए जब तक कि उसको काम नहीं मिल जाता है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जैसा कि मैंने बताया और माननीय सदस्य स्वयं जानते हैं कि इस देश में जो बेरोजगारी का प्रश्न है उसके हल करने के लिए कोई निश्चित अवधि देना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : सौ साल ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं इतना निराशावादी नहीं हूं जो यह कहूं कि सौ साल तक बेरोजगारी रहेगी क्योंकि तब तक इस देश के बेरोजगार न इनको जीने देंगे और न मुझ को जीने देंगे। इसलिए सौ साल की बात कहना बड़ा अनुचित होगा।

जहां तक बेरोजगारी का भत्ता देने का सवाल है वह सम्भव नहीं है। हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि देश के जो सीमित साधन हैं, जो हमारी वित्तीय सीमायें हैं उनके अन्तर्गत ऐसी योजनाओं को चला करके लाभ उठायें जोकि लेबर इंटेंसिव है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि 5.5 प्रतिशत हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हो। यह सिर्फ लाजिकल डेवलपमेंट ही नहीं बल्कि ऐसी लेबर इंटेंसिव स्कीम्स चलाई जायें जिनके अन्तर्गत अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देने में समर्थ हो सकें।

श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल : मन्त्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है कि जो फैक्टरियां बन्द हैं उनको

खोल दिया जायेगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी फैक्टरीज बंद हैं और उनको खोलने में कितना खर्चा पड़ेगा ? दूसरे मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि कुटीर उद्योगों की ओर उनका ध्यान है, उस पर कितना पैसा खर्च करने वाले हैं ? तीसरे उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में साढ़े सात परसेन्ट बिजली देहातों की ओर जायेगी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी बिजली आप शहरों में देने वाले है और कितनी बिजली देहातों में देने वाले है और क्या आपका लक्ष्य डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन की ओर है ? कम्परेटिवली कितनी कितनी बिजली शहरों और देहातों की ओर जायगी। इसका डाटा आप दे सकेंगे ?

चौथी बात बेरोजगारी को पेंशन राहत के विषय में कही गई मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि राहत कार्यों पर कितना पैसा खर्च होने वाला है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो वेस्ट बंगाल का सवाल है उसके साथ इसको भी किसी तरह से जोड़ लीजिए।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यही मैं कहना चाहता था कि हमारा सम्बन्ध बिजली से नहीं है। कितनी बिजली दी जायेगी यह तो बिजली मंत्री ही बता सकते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक मूल प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि राहत के अन्दर में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार इन मिलों को लेना चाहती है और स्टेट टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन तथा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं ने वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट से कहा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे समुचित सहायता करेंगी।

SHRI P. R. THAKUR : You have heard only those members who are not Bengalis. They have got big business there (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I take exception to this (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. R. THAKUR : They look at the problem of unemployment from their business point of view. I am a Bengali and I live there. I look at this problem point of view. Is this acute problem of unemployment due to the influx of refugees from E. Bengal, and is rehabilitation the only solution of this acute problem ?

I know the real problem there. But these people have got business there.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We want businessmen only to defeat Congress : otherwise, we have nothing to do with them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Which Congress ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Both.

MR. SPEAKER : He should have just asked a question without going left or right and imputing motives to this or that section of the House.

SHRI D SANJIVAYYA : He has already asked the question whether the increase in unemployment is also due to the fact that there has been a great influx of refugees from E. Pakistan. That is one of the reasons.

So far as refugees are concerned, the problem is being tackled differently. They are being rehabilitated ; if they are agriculturists, they will be taken to areas where land is available and settled there ; if they are businessmen, they will be given business loans to start their business.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Samar Guha. He is a cent per cent Bengali.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am very thankful to all the other members who though not belonging to Bengal belong to India, who have taken so much interest about the question of unemployment in Bengal. Is it a fact that in the live register of the West Bengal Government last December the number of matriculate unemployed is 1, 82,035, the number of IA and I. Sc. 82, 203 and the number of post-graduate unemployed 32,260 ?

I would like to know whether these are facts and whether this is the reason that out of cynicism and frustration developed out of this unemployment among the educated young men, the present situation has developed in West Bengal. In this background, I would like to know from the Government whether the Government will introduce unemployment allowance for the educated persons and recommend to the Finance Minister that all the taxation from luxury goods and consumer goods should be reserved for paying the unemployment allowance to these educated unemployed young men.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The following are the figures on the live register of West Bengal on 31. 12. 1969. Graduates 42,260 ; higher secondary passed, including intermediate under-graduates 82,000, matriculates 67,572.

So far as the other part of the question is concerned, we should place more emphasis on schemes and programmes on a proper scale like the infrastructure being built in West Bengal as in other parts of the country, roads, rural electrification, having viable small farmers in the agricultural sector etc., and by this way spend our limited resources on gainful employment rather than giving relief for the unemployed. It is not possible for the Government to concede any unemployment relief at this stage.

श्री मधु लिमये : गैर बंगालियों को भी चांस दिया जाय । हम को भी पूछने का अवसर दिया जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Badrudduja.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You have been complaining that over questions a lot of time is being taken when only two or three questions are covered during the Question Hour. It is for you to regulate, but when all the aspects of this question have been dealt with, if every Bengali and non-Bengali is to ask supplementaries, what will happen ? Let us decide that we will have only one question in one hour, I have no objection.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बंगालियों और गैर बंगालियों का इस तरह से यदि भेद-भाव किया गया तो बहुत दिक्कत आयेगी । यह बड़ा मुश्किल होगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : Normally, chance should be given to the people of the state whom the question concerns, but that does not mean that the others will not have a chance. Also, there are certain other questions which are regional in nature. So, I do not want to deprive them.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : I am grateful to hon. non-Bengali friends for the deep interest they have taken in the affairs of Bengal. Sir we are faced with a difficult question. I want to ask the Government a simple question, what positive, definite steps the Government propose to take to ease this unemployment problem. You will be surprised to learn that in Bengal for the posts of peons, thousands of graduates applied ; A First class engineer applied for the post of a clerk. That is the magnitude of the unemployment problem in Bengal at the present moment. I would invite the attention of the whole House to this problem because, as was pointed out, by some hon. friends, it has generated frustration in the minds of youngsters and has led to complications. So, I would like the hon. Minister to give me positive definite assurance as to how they are going to solve this problem of unemployment which is assuming serious proportions in the State.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Various Steps have been indicated how to slove the problem of unemployment, but it looks as though an impression is being created that unemployment is much more in West Bengal than in the rest of the country. Our statistics show that the number of work seekers on the live registers of the employment exchange in West Bengal increased from 4.5 lakhs to 5.3 lakhs during the period December 1966 to June, 1970, a percentage of 19.5.

The corresponding increase for the whole country is 38.1.

SHRI NATH PAI : Why are you proud about it ? There seems to be a note of triumph in what you say.

SHRI D.SANJIVAYYA : No, no. Please hear me fully ; I say it in a humble way.

The impression is created that it is more in West Bengal.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिम बंगाल में यह जो बेकारी व बेरोजगारी का प्रश्न उठ खडा हुआ है उस का बुनियादी कारण यह घेराव व हड़ताल है और इनके कारण यह बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह घेराव और हड़ताल के कारण जो वहां पर यह परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है और घेराव और हड़ताल के कारण यह नक्सली मूवमेंट को जो बल मिला है तो इस बेकारी की समस्या को जोकि इतने गम्भीर रूप में उपस्थित हो गई है उस के समाधान के लिए क्या कोई निश्चित तिथि अथवा अवधि बतला सकेंगे ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लेबर के सम्बन्ध में जो स्थिति है वह पश्चिम बंगाल के सभी सदस्यों को मालूम है। आपने स्वयं भी लोकसभा में कहा है कि वह भी एक कारण है। लेकिन अभी पिछले कुछ महीनों में राष्ट्रपति शासन में वहां पर जो मिलें बाहर जा रही थीं उन का बाहर जाना बंद हो गया है और वहां पर जो बीमार मिलें हैं उन के लिए सरकार स्टेट टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के बारे में विचार कर रही है। विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों ने यह आश्वासन पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को दिया है कि अगर वह वहां रह कर उन मिलों को पुनः चलाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे तो उन को लिबरल रूप में सहायता दी जायगी इसलिए अभी जो स्थिति पहले थी उस में इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है ।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैंने पूछा है कि किस समय तक वैसा हो सकेगा ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : निश्चित समय अभी नहीं बतलाया जा सकता है ।

Utilisation of Saga of Azad Hind Movement as incentive to Emotional Integration of the Country

*364. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether the saga of the Azad Hind Movement has been or will be used by Government mass media as incentives to emotional integration of our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Yes, Sir. Media programmes on National and Emotional Integration freely draw upon the rich source of national history of which the Azad Hind Movement is an important part. The role of the movement attracts special notice on occasions like the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose or the Azad Hind Fauj Day.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The saga of Azad Hind revolution has not only created history in the last year of our national emancipation but has also led to a social revolution in the whole of South East Asia.

MR. SPEAKER : No background, please. We know that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It was for the first time in the history of the Indian freedom movement that Netaji achieved national integration; Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Isais were living together, dying together, were fighting together. Not only that, The Mosques, gurdawaras, temples and churches were opened to men of all religious communities. They are crying hoarse about emotional integration in the country. What concrete steps have they taken to see that glorious history of the revolution is reflected in the sphere of national integration ? I want to know exactly from them what step they have taken in this regard.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, let us assure my friend that we are equally conscious of the great, noble and glorious role which the Indian National Army played under the leadership of Netaji for the national liberation. Therefore, keeping that in mind, in the Publications Division, we have already published selected speeches of Netaji. We have also issued the book,

Herald of Freedom which is a biography of Netaji written specially for children in Hindi. That has also been brought out. Now, we are going to bring out two more books : a biography of Netaji in the series called Builders of Modern India, and a collection of selected writings on Netaji. With the Films Division, we have already placed instructions for making a film on the life and work of Netaji.

In the radio, from time to time, as occasion arises, due notice is taken of the great contribution that Netaji has made and the Indian National Army has made. We are conscious of the integrating force that adds to our thinking and therefore we are trying to make full use of it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My second question is this. You will remember that Gandhiji was saying, नेता जी ने जादू कर दिया हिन्दु मुस्लिम एकता के बारे मे। I want to remind of it It was one Akbar Khan, a Pathan, who helped Netaji to cross Afganistan. It was one Abid Hossain who accompanied him from Seoul to Singapore. It was Major Gen. Kiani who was the Chief of the General Staff of Azad Hind Fauj.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put your question straight.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am coming to it, Sir. It was Nazir Ahmed, his aide-de-camp, who sacrificied his life to save the life of Netaji, and lastly it was Col. Habibur Rehman who was with him in the last episode of Netaji's disappearance. The Minister is taking much about communal unity. I want to know from the Government whether they are aware of this book entitled *Ami Netajike Deghachi* (I have seen Netaji) by Shri Narayan Sharma I would like to present this book to the Minister. I want the first chapter of this book to be translated in all the languages and that it should also be filmed. Will the Government do it ? That will really show the national and emotional integration that was achieved by Netaji who was the soul and living inspiration. I want to know whether the Government will follow my suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want that book to be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I present it to the Minister.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I will be very glad to receive the book which my friend is going to give me. I can assure him that the suggestion made by him will receive our attention.

SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN : The saga of Azad Hind has placed a glorious and memorable chapter in India's fight for liberation, and for the first time, the voice of free India was heard on the air over the Azad Hind Radio. In view of this fact, will the Government consider the proposal to change the name of All India Radio to Azad Hind Radio ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sometimes, my friend places too much of faith in change of names. It is not the name which matters; it is the content and approach that matters.

SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN : You talk of patriotism and yet you are not prepared to change the name. *(Interruption)*

SHRI PILOO MODY : In today's context, it will be a most inappropriate name for All India Radio ; it is All Inder Radio.

श्री झारखंडे राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने जो आन्दोलन छेड़ा उसके दौरान जो महान घटनायें हुई हैं उनका इस्तेमाल हिन्दुस्तान की भावात्मक और प्रान्तीय एकता के लिये किया जाएगा ? जैसे अंदमान और निकोबार की बैल्यूलर जेल में जहां पर हिन्दुस्तान से पांच सौ के करीब क्रांतिकारी कैदियों के रूप में चुने हुए फूल भेजे गये थे और जहां छः क्रांतिकारियों ने भूख हड़ताल करके अपने जीवन का बलिदान भी दे दिया था, वहां पर उन्होंने प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि उनकी स्मृति में यहां नेशनल मानुमेंट बनाया जाएगा। साथ ही बहादुर शाह जफर की कब्र के सामने उन्होंने यह प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो जाएगा तो यहां से उनकी मिट्टी ससम्मान भारत ले जाई जाएगी और दिल्ली के लाल

किले के सामने राष्ट्रीय सम्मान के साथ इनको फिर से दफनाया जाएगा। इस तरह की जो महान घटनायें हुई है उनके जीवन में और जो उन्होंने महान राष्ट्रीय प्रतिज्ञायें की हैं देश की जनता की तरफ से, उनको भी आल इण्डिया रेडियो से दिखाया गया है या दिखाये जाने का विचार सरकार रखती है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : All India Radio does not show anything. It is only shown through films. Naturally, when a film is made of Netaji's life, all these incidents will receive due attention.

आर्थिक कारणों से दिल्ली से टेलीविजन पर पुरानी फिल्मों का दिखाया जाना

*365. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली टेलीविजन केन्द्र से कार्यक्रमों और समाचार बुलेटिनों को धीमी गति से दिखाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) निर्धारित समय में अधिक गति से और कार्यक्रमों को चलाने में क्या बाधायें हैं;

(ग) क्या पुरानी फिल्मों को टेलीविजन पर आर्थिक कारणों से दिखाया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो आय बढ़ाने के लिए टेलीविजन पर विज्ञापन प्रसारण न करने के क्या कारण है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL) : (a) It is not a fact that programmes and news bulletins from Delhi Television Centre are being telecast at slow speed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : वैसे तो यह अपनी अपनी ओपिनियन का सवाल है। मन्त्री जी के हिसाब से तो बहुत तेज गति से चल रहे हैं। लेकिन मैंने भी चार महीने तक दुनिया के बहुत से मुल्कों में टेलीविज़न कार्यक्रम देखे हैं। जिस प्रोग्राम को पांच मिनट में पेश किया जा सकता है, उसको आपके यहां दस बारह मिनट से कम मे नहीं पेश किया जाता है। साथ ही साथ ख्वाम ख्वाह का ड्युप्लिकेशन होता है। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि टेलीविज़न पर ब्राडकास्ट करने के लिए आपके पास कोई सामान नहीं है और वक्त आपको पूरा करना पड़ रहा है। अगर आप इससे इन्कार करते हैं, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

मेरा स्पेसेफिक सवाल है। अभी कुछ दिन के बाद सैटेलाइट के जरिये ब्राडकास्ट होना शुरु हो जाएगा, बाहर के कार्यक्रम भी दिखाए जाएंगे। तब बाहर के फास्टकार्य क्रम का तरीका और आपका स्लो कार्यक्रम का तरीका, इन दोनों में आप किस तरह से समन्वय करेंगे ?

SHRI I. K. GUJARAL : I have a great deal of respect for hon. friend Naturally when he has travelled abroad, he must have seen a lot. The main point is, I donot think there is any question of telecasting, programmes at slow speed or fast speed. Every programme is projected at a comprehensible speed. If my hon. friend points to any particular programme, I will look into it. So far as speed of projections is concerned, whether it is *via* satellite or *via* terrestrial stations, they are projected at a normal comprehensible speed.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मालूम पड़ता है कि स्पीड वाली बात को आप किसी और बात से समझते हैं। स्पीड से मेरा मतलब एडिटिंग से है। एडिटिंग अगर ठीक हो तो तेजी से इन कार्यक्रमों को दिखाया जा सकता है। जैसे हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत सी फिल्में है जो साढ़े तीन

घटे चलती है लेकिन मैटर उन में घन्टे भर का भी नहीं होता है। एडिटिंग अगर ढंग से कर दी जाए तो घन्टे भर में उन फिल्मों को दिखाया जा सकता है। ठीक इसी तरह से आपके जो प्रोग्राम होते हैं, समाचार होते हैं; उनका ठीक से एडिटिंग नहीं होता है। पहले उसको लिखा हुआ दिखाते हैं, फिर उसी को मुंह से कहलाया जाता है। अगर एडिटिंग ठीक से हो जाए तो थोड़े समय में ज्यादा मैटर दिया जा सकता है। क्या आप सही एडिटिंग कराने की दिशा में प्रयत्न करेंगे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : माननीय सदस्य बाहर घूमें हैं और बहुत कुछ देख आये हैं, वह जरा हमारे टेलीविज़न के जो डाइरेक्टर हैं उन से जाकर मिल लें और उनको रास्ता बता दें कि किस तरह से इनको तेज़ किया जा सकता है।

श्री घुलेश्वर मीना : आकाशवाणी से कभी कभी यह घोषित किया जाता है कि 'हम आकाशवाणी से बोल रहे हैं। लेकिन कभी कभी यह भी कहा जाता है कि हम 'भविश्यवाणी' से बोल रहे हैं। इसमें कौनसा सही है ?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : विदेशों में टेलीविज़न का प्रयोग विद्यार्थियों की ज्ञान वृद्धि के लिए किया जाता है। शिक्षा के भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रतियोगितायें, टेलीविजन पर वे कराते हैं। क्या सरकार ने देश में कोई इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की है, जिस से स्कूल-कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों के स्तर पर शिक्षा के भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन किया जाये।

श्री ई० कु० गुजराल : जी हां। हर रोज दिन में तकरीबन दो घन्टे का प्रोग्राम सिर्फ स्कूलों के लिए होता है। उसमें साइन्स पर काफी जोर दिया जाता है, ताकि हमारे स्कूलों में सांइस की टीचिंग अच्छी हो सके। यह प्रोग्राम काफी मकबूलियत है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मंत्री महोदय ने सांइस के बारे में कहा है। लेकिन हिस्ट्री आदि और भी विषय हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल स्पीड के बारे में है। Next question.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : In the school television there is teaching of science, English .....(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about speed and not about education. We must keep the speed of qutions also.

Transfer of Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi to Delhi Municipal Corporation

*366. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Rehabilitation colonies in Delhi, particularly in Kalka Ji area, have not been transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation so far ;

(b) whether, as a result of this, the people living in these colonies are being deprived of the basic civil services in spite of the fact that they have been paying house tax and other Municipal charges; and

(c) if so, what are the names of such colonies, and what is the hitch in their transfer to Municipal Corporation and what steps are being taken to expedite their transfer to the Delhi Municipal Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BISHWANATH ROY) (a) to (c) : Almost all the colonies developed by the Rehabilitation Department in Delhi have been transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for purposes of maintenance of services. However, a portion of the old Kalkaji Colony known as 'Kalkaji Extension' and L, M and N Blocks, and Geeta Colony Extension have not yet been transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation because the existing services have not been found by the Corporation to come up to the

required standard. The residents of these areas have been making representations for the provision of necessary amenities. The question of transfer of these colonies has been taken up with the Corporation in consultation with the Central Public Works Department.

श्री बलराज मधोक : दिल्ली में जो रीहैबिलिटेशन कालोनीज हैं, उन के सारे डेवेलपमेंट की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री पर है । रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने इस के लिए उन कालोनीज के लोगों से रुपया लिया हुआ है । मन्त्री महोदय ने कालिका जी एक्सटेंशन और गीता कालोनी को अभी तक ट्रांसफर न होने का कारण बताते हुए कहा है कि इस बारे में कार्पोरेशन से बातचीत हो रही है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कार्पोरेशन ने सरकार को बताया है कि या तो उन कालोनीज की सर्विसिज को उस स्टेंडर्ड पर लाया जाये, जो कि कार्पोरेशन का है, या कार्पोरेशन को रुपया दिया जाये, ताकि वह उन का डेवेलपमेंट कर सके ? रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री के पास इन कालोनीज का दस करोड़ रुमया पड़ा हुआ है । जब वह खुद काम नहीं करती है, तो फिर वह कार्पोरेशन को रुपया क्यों नहीं देती है, ताकि वह इन कालोनीज की डेवेलपमेंट कर सके और लाखों लोगों को नागरिक सुविधायें दे सके ? इस में क्या रुकावट है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : बहुत सी कालोनीज कार्पोरेशन को ट्रांस्फर कर दी गई है । जो कालोनीज बच गई है, उन के बारे में 1958 में दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन और सेंट्रल पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपाटमेंट के साथ हमारी मीटिंग हुई । उसके अन्तर्गत यह फैसला हुआ कि कार्पोरेशन यह देख लेगी कि जहां जो सर्विसिज सबस्टेंडर्ड हैं, उन को वांछित स्तर पर लाने के लिए कितने पैसे की आवश्यकता होगी । कार्पोरेशन ने हमें बताया कि उस को 43 लाख रुपया चाहिए । आपस में बहस-मुबाहसे के बाद यह निर्णय हुआ कि उसको 20,88,000 रुपया चाहिए, जो हम ने 1959 में सैंक्शन कर दिया । हम ने कार्पोरेशन से यह आशा की कि जहा जहां कमी है, वह इस से पूरी हो जायेगी । लेकिन कार्पोरेशन ने यह कहा कि गीता कालोनी और कालिकाजी एक्सटेंशन के लिए उसको अलग रुपया चाहिए; वह उस रुपये में यह काम नहीं करेगी, यद्यपि हमारी अंडरस्टैंडिंग यह थी कि उसी रुपये में वह काम हो जायेगा । हम ने कहा है कि इस बारे में अलग से डीटेल्स एस्टीमेट बताइये । उसने अभी तक डीटेल्ड एस्टीमेट नहीं दिया है कि उसको कितना पैसा चाहिए । वह कहती है कि हमें इस बार एकमुश्त रुपया दे दिया जाये, हम बाद में डीटेल्ज बतायेंगे । हम ने उस से बराबर कहा है कि वह डीटेल के साथ बताये कि क्या कमी है और उसके लिए कितना पैसा चाहिए, हम पैसा दे देंगे । इस में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है । लेकिन अभी तक डीटेल्ज नहीं आ रही हैं ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : यह सदन को गुमराह करने वाला जवाब दिया गया है । वास्तविकता यह है कि मंत्रालय कारपोरेशन को यह रुपया देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, हांलाकि उसके पास रीहैबिलिटेशन कालोनीज का दस करोड़ रुपया पड़ा हुआ है । उन कालोनीज में जिन लोगों को मकान दिये गये हैं, उन्होंने डेवेलपमेंट चार्जिज दे दिये हैं । तो फिर मंत्रालय कार्पोरेशन को रुपया क्यों नहीं देता है ? चूंकि मंत्रालय कार्पोरेशन को रुपया नहीं देता है, इसलिए वह उन कालोनीज को टेक-ओवर नहीं करती है, जिस के कारण उन कालोनीज के लोगों को नागरिक सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं । यह काम केवल पोलीटिकल कारणों से नहीं किया जा रहा है मेरा चार्ज है पोलीटिकल कारणों से यह मंत्रालय जान-बूझ कर रीहैबिलिटेशन कालोनीज के प्रति एक भेदभाव का रवैया अपनाये हुए है । वह उन पर लीज की मनी बढ़ाने की बात सोच रहा है, हांलाकि इस हाउस में कहा गया था कि उनको मकान नो

प्रोफिट नो लास के बेसिस पर दिये गये हैं। मंत्रालय पोलीटिकल भेदभाव के कारण लाखों रेफयूजीज को तंग कर रहा है। क्या वह उस को बद करेगा और दिल्ली कार्पोरेशन को रुपया देगा, ताकि उन लोगों की कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जा सके ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : Simply because the Corporation wants a particular sum, the Rehabilitation Ministry cannot close its eyes and grant the sum. The Rehabilitation Ministry which is the sanctioning authority should know for what particular purposes the money is required. Therefore, we have asked for details and, if they are furnished, next day money will be made available to the Corporation.

Criticism of Documentary Film 'A'Day in the Bazaar'

*367. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to certain very critical comments on the family planning documentary film entitled 'A Day in the Bazaar'; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMNT OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI I. K. CUJRAL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objectionable portion in the film have since been removed.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPKAR : Will the Government consider clasification of the documentary films which contain matters only for adults into 'A' Class and not give them 'U' Certificate for universal exhibition ?

SHRI I. K. GUJARAL : This clasification is done. But in this case we are looking into as to how it was given a 'U' Certificate.

MR. SPEAKER . Next Question, Shri Rabi Ray.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : No more supplementaries on this ? There should be some criteria for that. This is a very important question. The family planning is an extremely important subject.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I have already called the next question.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I do not want to challenge your authority. But there ought to be some criteria about that. We must have uniform criteria for that. This is a very important question. They are broadcasting extremly insipid things under the family planning programme. Will you kindly allow me one supplementary ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I have already gone to the next question.

Recent Unesco Conffrence in Paris

* 368. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of State attended the annual Conference of the UNESCO in Paris recently; and

(b) if so, the role he played at the Conference and the achievements of the Conference on that score ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. CUJRAL) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) He was deputy leader of the Indian delegation and in that capacity guided the delegation and projected Government of India's stand on various issues that came up for discussion in the Conference.

श्री रवि राय : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पैरिस में हुए युनेस्को के

सम्मेलन में क्या बहस हुई थी और क्या उसमें भारत और दूसरे पिछड़े देशों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बहस हुई थी या नहीं और इस सिलसिले में सम्मेलन की क्या उपलब्धियां है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : UNESCO generally functions in Commissions and sub-Commissions and also in plenary session. There were about 200 resolutions before UNESCO. India had sponsored about 33 resolutions and also co-sponsored 5 other resolutions. Our main role was, of course, not only to voice what India's views were on various resolutions but also what the voice of the developing countries was. Therefore, in that capacity, we tried to put across our views on various resolutions. A few days ago, the leader of the Delegation, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, held a press conference where he had given details of the functioning of the Delegation. I can only say one thing that as a result of Indian Delegation's functioning there, in all modesty, we were able to put across what my hon. friend is wishing we should have done, particularly on the issue of racial discrimination, de-colonisation of colonial powers and also on the issue of free flow of information between developed and developing countries and more important on evolution of a code of conduct for professional and operators of mass media.

श्री रवि राय : भारत की ओर से यह जो दृष्टिकोण रखा गया था, क्या दूसरे देशों ने उस का समर्थन किया था ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : In generality, it is difficult to say because naturally, it will vary from issue to issue. But I can say this that, by and large, on issues which are of vital importance, for instance, racial discrimination and others, which concern developing countries, a considerable number of developed countries also supported India's standpoint.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी, निजी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्रों में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना

370. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी/निजी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्रों में चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को, स्वीकृति तथा लाइसेंस देने के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र प्रेषित किये जो 1960 से निलम्बित हैं;

(ख) ऐसे प्रार्थना-पत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके लिए जांच समिति ने सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) मामले में असाधारण विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) At present, there is no application pending consideration of the Central Government for setting up of any sugar mill in Eastern U. P. whether in the cooperative, private or public sectors.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The details of applications received since 1960 for establishing of new sugar factories in Eastern U. P. which have been recommended by the Screening Committee are given below:-

S. No.	Date of the receipt of application in Deptt. of I. D.	Proposed location with District	Coop. or J. S.	Views of the State Government	Action taken
1.	5. 5.1960	Aurai, Distt. Varanasi.	Coop.	Recommended	Licence issued on 27. 9. 1968
2.	27. 4. 1960	Rasra, Distt. Ballia.	Coop.	Recommended	Letter of intent issued on 30. 8. 1969

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो वितरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है इस से स्पष्ट होता है पहले केस में 5–5–1960 को और दूसरे केस में 27–4–1960 को एपलीकेशन्ज आई । इस तरह से एक दशक तो बीत गया, अब इन मिलों के स्थापित होने में कितने और दशक लगेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I have explained, four applications were received from Eastern U. P. Two have been sanctioned, two could not be sanctioned due to lack of availability of sugar cane in that particular area.

As far as erection is concerned, it is the charge of the State Government and local entrepreneurs. We do not come into the picture. Whatever assistance is required from the Centre, we are prepared to give. If co-operatives do not come forward in U. P. even if some other sectors come up, we will give all possible assistance.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : राज्य सरकार ने पहला 27-9-68 को और दूसरा 30-8-68 को आप के विचारार्थ भेज दिया है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब इस में कितना समय लगेगा ? जो पहला भेजा था वह 27-9-68 को रिकमेंड हुआ और दूसरा 30-8-69 को रिकमेण्ड हुआ-मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बीच में आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही अब तक की है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry the hon. Member has not understood my reply. There is no application pending with the Centre at the movement. Not a single application from Eastern U. P. is pending.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : यह जो विवरण आपने सभा पटल पर रखा है, इस में लिखा है । आप अपना विवरण पढ़ लीजिये ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Since for a considerable time there has been a demand for nationalisation of sugar industry and also for setting up sugar mills in the co-operative sector, I wish to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he has taken to encourage the formation of co-operative societies so that the sugar industry can be run on co-operative lines.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Do you expect me to reply to this question, Sir ?

Our whole approach is to give preference to co-operative sector and the hon. Member, in fact, is a knowledgeable member and he should know that during the last two Plans almost 95% of new factories that were licensed were in the co-operative sector. Our approach in regard to this has been that in any State our preference will always be for co-operative sugar factories. Only in exceptional cases, if co-operatives are not coming up and if the State Government says that it is not possible for co-operatives to be set up, there even if there is an application from the joint sector, we consider that proposition. But, by and large, now upto the year 1969-70, 33% of sugar production is in the co-operative sector and we expect that, as a result of the newly licensed factories, if they go into production, almost 45 to 50 per cent production will be in the co-operative sector.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know whether in Bihar and U. P. there are the largest number of sugar factories. Before creating any new capacity, if the Government will take into consideration whether the already existing capacity is fully utilised, and if it is not, what is the necessity of creating more capacity in those areas ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member is very much right and I think the House knows the position. The Experts Committee has gone into this problem. In normal years, in U. P. and Bihar, it was found that the existing capacity cannot be utilised for lack of availability of cane and in certain areas there is over-lapping of the sugar factories. If the sugar factories are to be licensed, they should be licensed in areas where there are no existing factories and where the possibility of cane availability is there.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is

any application pending for setting up a sugar mill in the backward district of Betul in Madhya Pradesh for the preceding 2 years ? He said that the cooperative sector is given licences expeditiously. Therefore this is a germane question which arises out of the answer has given. I would like to argue this out, Sir. The Minister said, they are expeditiously giving licences to the co-operative sector. Now, from a cooperative sector in Betul district in Madhya Pradesh, such an application is pending for 2 years. I would like to know the steps taken by the hon. Minister in regard to that application.

MR. SPEAKER : This question is about U. P.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He said, they are giving licences to cooperative sector expeditiously. Has he or has he not stated like that ? If he has stated how is my question not relevant ? I shall abide by your ruling; but I would insist that you bring in a judicial approach in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking about a specific question. While replying to the question regarding U. P. he did mention about the general policy. But that does not mean that you are entitled to ask questions about other States.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Let him answer if he wants to answer.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों की मशीनरी बहुत पुरानी हो गई है, जिस की वजह से उन मिलों से चीनी की रिकवरी ठीक नहीं हो रही है। इस के सम्बन्ध में पिछले दिनों सरकार ने एक कमेटी बैठाई थी, जिस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी और कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों की मशीनों के नवीनीकरण के लिये सरकार को आवश्यक धन देना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं–जब तक नई फैक्ट्रीज़ आप स्थापित न करें, तब तक इन पुरानी मिलों की मशीनरी को नया बनाने के लिये सरकार ने उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is true that the Committee of Rahabilitation and Moderanisation went into this problem and they said that funds should be madeavailable to the U.P. and other Sugar Mills for rehabilitation. Government has come to the conclusion that the sugar industry should find resources from themselves as well as from the general credit and financial institutions Government cannot make available such funds from Government source alone. Government is prepared to help if the industry comes forward with applications for credit from credit institutions.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, very repeatedly the plea for the nationalisation of the sugar industry has been made on the floor of the House. The former hon. Minister in charge of Agriculture assured this House that a high power committee would be going into this question. I would like to know from the Minister as to when the high power committee would be coming out with its recommendation. Has the Government given any dead line for the committee to make its recommendations ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry Mr. Krishna nowadays does not read his papers as it appears from his statement. The Commission has been set up and it was announced through the Press and even in this House. Only the other day, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture inaugurated the first meeting of the Commission.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I read my own newspapers and still I would like to know whether any deadline has been fixed by the Government within which they have to make the recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Help to Small Farmers through Nationalised Banks

*371. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 30 top executives, representing 6 nationalised banks, have exchanged their views on the financing of agriculture with emphasis on helping small farmers in Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the ways and means to help the farmers with small and uneconomic holdings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India has not convened any such conference. Presumably the question refers to the 'one week Workshop' convened by the Canara Bank at Bangalore on 17.9.1970;

(b) My Ministry has not received any proceedings of this Conference. However it is gathered that the Minister for Agriculture, Bangalore had suggested in the Workshop that the small farmers holding less than 5 acres also should benefit by the credit schemes of banks.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, may I know whether it is within the knowledge of the hon. Minister that the Government of Mysore are utilising the agency of these banks with political motives and for self-help, and that credit from these nationalised banks is not going to the small farmers, but only to the rich farmers, and if so, whether Government are going to appoint a committee to explore how this misuse is going on in the State of Mysore ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We would not like the nationalised banks to be used for political purposes. To my mind, the nationalised banks are making every effort to see that the credit reaches the small farmer. In regard to the specific question which the hon. Member has put, I think it would be desirable if the hon. Member puts a question to the Finance Ministry.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Strike in Calcutta Port

SNQ 3. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main demand of the striking employees of the Calcutta Port;

(b) whether the strike has paralysed the work of the Port; and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated by Government to resolve the tangle ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BISHWANATH ROY) : (a) to (c). Demanding that all such workmen belonging to Stevedores and other employers should be registered, without any restriction on their numbers, as general purpose mazdoors and gearmen, under the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970, the workmen have gone on strike from November 6, 1970. The work of the Port had been considerably affected by the strike but now almost normalcy has been achieved.

Nagotiations and discussions with the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) and in the Dock Labour Board meeting could not resolve the strike The Chairman, Dock Labour Board, Calcutta has, with the prior approval of the Central Government, declared an emergency under Clause 55 of the Scheme with effect from November, 19.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Strike by port workers especially in Calcutta has become the order of the day. In the middle of this year, there was a strike by 20,000 bargeman, followed by strike of dock workers. Since the 6th of this month, we are having a strike of the general purposes mazdoors The hon. Minister has said in his reply that the negotiations and discussions with the Regional Labour Commissioner and the Dock Labour Board have not resolved the strike. I would like to know why such an important matter has been left to the Regional Labour Commissioner and why the hon. Minister could not attach due importance to this and try to resolve himself the strike? Is it a fact that the traffic which used to be handled at Calcutta, which is a major port in the country, has almost been reduced to half and so many ships are being diverted to other ports and many ships are waiting there for loading and unloading purposes ? I would like to know whether there are still some ships waiting for loading and unloading and whether some

ships have to be diverted to other ports. May I know whether Government would take up the matter at the Ministerial level rather than leave it to be tackled at the level of the Regional Labour Commissioner ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : As soon as we heard that there was a strike and the whole port was paralysed, a high-level meeting was held here, which was attended by the Transport Minister, the Chief Secretary of West Bengal, the Chairman, Port Commissoners and the Deputy Chairman, Dock Labour Board and other officials concerned. At that meeting, we found thal the demand of these General Purpose Mazdoors was not justifiable, and the only way to tackle the situation was to declare emergency.

Therefore the Chairman of the Port Comissioners, with the prior approval of Government, declared an emergency on the 19th. Since then, the work is normal; no ship is being diverted. Of course, during those days between the 6th, and the 19th some ships were diverted.

As for the other question, the Calcutta port has become really a problem port and the traffic handled has come down considerably, this question is being examined separately.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Government at one stage were trying to evolve a suitable machinery for settlement of disputes pertaining to port labour. For that purpose a tripartite conference also took place. Has that suitable machinery been created at the Central or State level ? Also, when are they going to terminate emergency ? Are the go-slow tactics by shore labour still continuing, and if so, what is the Government's attitude to it ?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : First of all, there is no go-slow now; the work is normal.

As for the machinery to be set up to settle disputes at various levels, a conference was convened by the Transport Minister. All the three federations of the workers were invited to it; the Chairmen of Port Trusts were also invited. It was decided that issues should be settled at the local level with the Chairman. If they are not settled, one month's notice should be given to the Central Government and the Transport and Labour Ministries would constitute a machinery which would deal with the situation.

SHRI S. KUNDU : We are really happy that the strike is almost over and normalcy restored. But we are slightly confused and want to know who were the labourers who actually started the strike. We know of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation. Did they start the strike or did some other organisation do it, and is that organisation recognised by the port authorities ?

Secondly, did the Union which started the strike insist on acceptance of a manning scale by referring it to a one man committee ? If so, what is Government's attitude ? Will Government stand on prestige and allow the trouble to grow or will it see that all labour troubles are settled as early as possible ?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : It was not started by any recognised or registered federation of port and dock workers; it was started by an unregistered union and the workers actually are not the employees either of the Dock Labour Board or of the port; they are the employees of the stevedores and other employers. They want the same privilegs as accorded to Dock Labour Board workers. Government feel it is not possible to give them those facilities. However, Government are prepared to examine the whole question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The strike is over, but after a declaration of emergency which we do not like. Since many troubles are taking place in this particular port and they are attributed to inter-union rivalries, does the Minister propose to have a discussion with the central trade union organisations like AITUC, INTUC, HMS, UTUC to arrive at a definite settlement and bring about an industrial truce for running our ports smoothly.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : That has been the tradition in this Department We have always been relying on the tripartite machinery. We invited every time the trade

union organisations, especially the INTUC, the AITUC, HMS and UTUC, but unfortunately, of late, some of the central organisations have expressed that they do not have any faith in the tripartite machinery, and they are also boycotting some of the meetings.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What are you going to do ?

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि हड़तालें जो होती है उनके पीछे मुख्य कारण होता है यूनियनों की मान्यता । आपने जो मान्यता दी हुई है वह ऐसी यूनियन को दी हुई हैं जिसकी सदस्य संख्या कम है और जिनकी सदस्य संख्या ज्यादा है उनको मान्यता नहीं दीं गई है । इस हड़ताल से साफ मालूम पड़ता है कि यूनियन के साथ अधिक लोग हैं । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि उनकी जो मुख्य मांग है कि रजिस्ट्रेशन किया जाये जिस को कि करना चाहिये उनकी इस मांग को पूरा करने में आपके सामने क्या दिक्कत आ रही है ? आप उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन क्यों नहीं करना चाहते हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट है वहां लागू नहीं है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसको लागू करने में आपके सामने कौनसी परेशानी आ रही है ? आखिर वे कौन सी तमाम बातें हैं जिनको लेकर हड़तालें करनी पड़ती हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस बोर्ड में ऐसी यूनियन को मान्यता दी गई है जिनकी सदस्य संख्या कम है । आल इंडिया डाक वर्क्स को जो मान्यता दी गई है वह एच० एम० एस० की यूनियन है और उसकी सब से बड़ी सदस्य संख्या है । जो हड़ताल की गई है वह एक अनरजिस्टर्ड यूनियन ने श्री बिस्टु घोष के नेतृत्व में की है और वह इसलिए की है कि चार हजार आदमी जो और एम्प्लायर के अन्तर्गत काम कर रहे हैं उनको रजिस्टर कर दिया गया है । माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा कि इस बोर्ड को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए यह किया गया है कि हमने एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बिठाई और सन 56 की स्कीम अब 70 की स्कीम में रखी है । वालन्ट्री रिटायरमेन्ट की स्कीम रखी है जिसके अन्तर्गत तीन हजार वर्कर्स को दो करोड़ 75 लाख रुपया दिया जा चुका है । उसके अन्तर्गत हम चाहते हैं कि दोनों ही लेबर को हम रजिस्टर्ड करें । पहली बार यह कर रहे हैं जिसके लिए उन्होंने स्ट्राइक किया है । हम वही कदम उठा रहे हैं जो कि माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं लेकिन अनरजिस्टर्ड यूनियन के इतने लोगों को हम ले लें तो सिक बोर्ड और भी सिकर हो जायेगा—यह हम करने वाले नहीं हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी ने स्वयं स्वीकारा कि डाक लेबर बोर्ड का काम सब जगह संतोष जनक नहीं है और इसी के चलते केवल कलकत्ता में ही नहीं कई भारत के बन्दरगाहों में मजदूरों में असंतोष उत्पन्न हो रहा है । खुद राज्य मन्त्री ने, मुझे याद है, राज्य सभा को आश्वासन दिया था कि विशाखापटनम के डिप्टी चेयरमैन जिनकी कि मियाद खत्म हो गई है वहां पर काम करने की, उसको ट्रांसफर किया जायेगा लेकिन मुझे पता चला है कि अभी संजीवैया साहब ने हुक्म दिया है कि उनकी मियाद को बढ़ाया जाये···

श्री डी. संजीवैया : नहीं नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मेरे पास जानकारी आई है । तो आप इस तरह के काम करते हैं जिनके फलस्वरूप मजदूरों को हड़ताल करनी पड़ती है । तो क्या डाक लेबर बोर्ड्स के बारे में ही नहीं, सभी जगह जो डाक लेबर बोर्ड्स काम कर रहे हैं उनके बारे में गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : It is not correct to say that every where there is unrest. Now and then some problems arise, some

difficulties arise, and therefore trouble arises. We tackle the problems and solve them.

With regard to this particular case relating to Vishakapatnam, it is not as though the Deputy Chairman of the Dock Labour Board was transferred on account of any complaints. He had finished his term there. Therefore, he had to go to some other place. He was transferred much earlier than the time when the question was raised in the Rajya Sabha. He was transferred to Madras, and the arrangement was that the present officer, who is the Deputy Chairman of the Madras Dock Labour Board, will go as Regional Labour Commissioner, Madras. The present incumbent of the post of Regional Labour Commissioner, Madras, retires on 1st January. Therefore, orders have been passed, but they will take effect from 1st January, 1970.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : With reference to Vishakhapatnam, the Minister was pleased to say that the officer was transferred not on account of complaints. Is it or is it not a fact that all the labour unions lodged complaints against him ?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Not all the labour unions. In fact, I had occasion to go to Vishakhapatnam very recently. Some union have complained. On the other hand there are some unions who want him very badly there.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Meeting Between Chief Minister, Punjab and Union Food and Agriculture Minister Regarding Early Fixation of Procurement Price of Wheat

* 362. SHRI KIKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the Chief Minister of Punjab met the Union Foodand Agriculture Minister in New Delhi and demanded that Procurement Price of Wheat should be announced early at a level higher than the last year so that the farmer should know it at the time of sowing;

(b) if so, the details of the talks and the action taken in the matter;

(c) the procurement price of the last year; and

(d) what would be the procurement price in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Chief Minister of Punjab met the Union Food and Agriculture Minister during the first week of November 1970. The Procurement price of Wheat was not discussed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Procurement Price of all varieties of Wheat excepting indigenous red variety in Punjab, has been fixed at Rs. 76/- per quintal during 1969-70 marketing season.

(d) The procurement price of wheat is fixed at Rs. 76/-per quintal for 1970-71 season. The procurement price for 1971-72 season will be fixed at the beginning of the season.

Coordinated Poultry Breeding Programme

* 363. SHRI NARAYANAN : Will the the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central and selected State poultry farms will soon initiate Coordinated poultry breeding programme to ensure production of genetically superior stock through adoption of scientific breeding technique;

(b) if so, the details of this programme; and

(c) whether Government have also advised the State Government to set up suitable marketing organisation in the cooperative or private sector for organising poultry marketing an economic line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A Statement is

laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4394/70*].

(c) Yes, Sir.

Fall in Production of Lac

* 369. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lac output has been considerably declining with the result that India has lost the world monopoly in Lac to Thailand, which now accounts for one-third of the total world production;

(b) if so, the comparative rate of production of Lac during the last three years for the decline in production;

(c) the loss suffered by Government as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps contemplated by the Government to regain the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, there has been decline in the production of Lac in India during the past two years. The production for 1969-70 was 25,742 tonnes as compared with 29,598 during 1968-69 and 38,779 during 1967-68. However India has maintained a steady level of Lac export around 17,000 tonnes during this period.

Erratic fluctuations in price of Lac, and adverse weather conditions are the main reasons for the decline in production of Lac.

(c) Foreign exchange earnings and cess collected on export of lac have shown fluctuations during this period. The figures are :--

Year	*Value of export (Rs lakhs)*	*Cess collected (Rs. lakhs)*
1967-68	515.05	3.44670
1968-69	502.96	3,98216
1969-70	477.78	3,78100

(d) In order to improve production and export of lac a centrally sponsored scheme "Extension measures and package programme for the adoption of improved methods of cultivation and production of superior quality of lac in selected blocks" is being implemented in lac producing States. In addition State Government are maintaining brood lac farms for distribution of brood lac to cultivators. Besides, in view of the short supply position in Thailand, minimum Export Price of lac has been raised from 7½% to 15% w.e.f. October, 1969.

Production of Sugar and Incentives to Sugarcane Growers

* 372. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar industry in the country is facing a crisis of over-production;

(b) whether three years ago, the problem was one of Scarcity of sugar; and

(c) the Government's policy towards sugarcane production in the last 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There is no crisis as such. The supply position at present is, however, quite easy. The sugar production has gone up from 22.48 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 and 35-59 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 to 42.61 lakh tonnes in 1969-70. The consumption of sugar has also gone up from 22.11 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 to 26.09 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 and 32,61 lakh tonnes in 1969-70. It is likely to increase further during the current year. Besides, we are also exporting full permissible quota of 3.25 lakh tonnes under the International Sugar Agreement.

(c) Government's policy in the matter of sugarcane production has been directed to stepping up the yield per unit area and to checking undue expansion of area under sugarcane so that the requirements are met through increased productivity rather than increase in area. With a view to effecting improvement in cane yields, State Govern-

ments have been advised to compact the reserved cane areas of sugar factories,intensify development efforts in the compacted areas, organise seed nursery programmes, provide the necessary inputs, augment irrigation facilities and provide the necessary feeder roads in the areas.

भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा से बाग की छूट

*373. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी:** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि वह भूमि जिस पर बाग बना लिया गया हो, भूमि की निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप बड़े भू-स्वामी अपनी अतिरिक्त भूमि पर बाग लगाकर निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक भूमि अपने पास रखने में सफल हो गये है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को बाग की भूमि को भी निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा में शामिल करने के निदेश देगी जिससे निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक भूमि को भूमिहीनों को उपलब्ध कराया जा सके ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। कुछ राज्यों में बाग और फलोद्यानों के अधीन आने वाली भूमि अधिकतम भूमि सीमा के अन्तर्गत नहीं गिनी जाती।

(ख) नई दिल्ली में 26 सितम्बर, 1970 को हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में अधिकतम सीमा से छूट देने के बारे में विचार किया गया था और यह मान लिया गया कि जिस सीमा तक उन्हें छूट दी गई है उसको कम किया जाये। भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी सारे मामलों पर केन्द्रीय भूमि सुधार समिति, जिसमें कुछ राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्री या उनके प्रतिनिधि सहयोजित किये गये हैं, विचार करेगी।

Boycott of AIR by Goa Government

*374. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days the Goa Government boycotted the All India Radio in Goa with reasons for doing so ;

(b) the extent to which it affected All India Radio, Goa;

(c) whether the Joint Director, News Service was sent to Panaji for talks on this issue with Goa's Chief Minister ; and

(d) if so, the salient points of the talks with results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Some reports to this effect had appeared in the press. But there is no question of a State Government boycotting A. I. R.

(b) It did not affect the A. I. R.

(c) He went to Panaji to look into the working of the news unit of A. I. R. station there. He called on the Chief Minister of Goa during his visit.

(d) Allegations of biased news coverage were not found to be correct. The position was explained to the Chief Minister.

Suggestion of Gundu Rao Committee to Create Revolving Fund for Sugar Industry

*375. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gundu Rao Committee's suggestion to create a Revolving Fund for aiding the rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar industry has been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes sir.

(b) Government did not agree to the creation of a revolving fundbut decided that it was open to the individual sugar factories requiring financial assistance for rehabilitation, modernisation etc. to apporach the financing agencies like Industrial Finance Corporation of India, for loan assistance in the normal manner.

महाराष्ट्र के कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों के लिए अध्यन दल

*376. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के किसी अध्ययन दल ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य के कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम की जांच की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उपरोक्त दल द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख) . केवल महाराष्ट्र राज्य के कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम की कोई विशेष जांच नहीं की गई है। फिर भी, कृषि विभाग की यह रीति रही है कि वर्ष में एक बार प्रत्येक राज्य में इस विभाग के अधिकारियों के एक दल को भेजा जाता है जो उस वर्ष विशेष के लिये क्रियान्विति के कार्यक्रम के बारे में प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ विचार विमर्श करते हैं। इस प्रकार के दल प्रत्येक राज्य को, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र राज्य भी शामिल है भेजे गये थे और उन्होंने वर्ष 1970–71 के लिये क्रियान्विति के कार्यक्रम पर विचार विमर्श किया था।

महाराष्ट्र को भेजे गये दल द्वारा किये गये विचार विमर्श के सामान्य निष्कर्षों की एक प्रति विवरण में दी गई है जो सभापटल पर रख दी गई है।

विवरण

1. अपनी प्रारम्भिक टिप्पणियों में केंद्रीय दल के नेता ने स्पष्ट किया कि केन्द्रीय दल के दौरे का उद्देश्य सन् 1970–71 के लिये महाराष्ट्र की वार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत कृषि विकास हेतु क्रियान्विति कार्यक्रम पर विचार वमर्श करना था। मुख्य कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित लक्ष्य और प्रस्तावित योजना लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिये किये गये विस्तृत प्रबन्धों का पुनरीक्षण किया जाना था। उन उपायों पर भी विचार किया गया जिन्हें केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें प्लान स्कीमों की प्रभावशाली क्रियान्विति के लिये शुरू कर सकतीं थी।

2. यह नोट किया गया कि राज्य वार्षिक योजना के लिये परिव्यय पर पहले कार्यक्रम-प्रशासन–सलाहकार द्वारा विचार किया गया था और राज्य सरकार द्वारा बजट में रखी गई राशि का मिलान कृषि विकास के अन्तर्गत योजना परिव्यय के साथ किया गया।

3. संस्थात्मक वित्त के सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा यह स्पष्ट किया गया कि 899 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय में राज्य सरकार के लिये निर्धारित जीवन बीमा निगम के धन की उपलब्धि को ध्यान में रखा गया परन्तु अन्य स्त्रोतों के संस्थात्मक ऋण इन आंकड़ों में सम्मिलित नहीं थे। अतः राज्य सरकार को आशा थी कि अन्य स्त्रोतों से प्राप्त सस्थात्मक ऋण सहित योजना परिव्यय की राशि 898 करोड़ रुपये की राशि से बड़ी होगी।

4. महाराष्ट्र के विकास आयुक्त ने उठाव सिंचाई, विशेषतः मुख्य सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कमान्ड में भूमि विकास, भूमि संरक्षण तथा मात्स्यकी परियोजनाओं सहित विभिन्न योजनाओं का संक्षेप में वर्णन किया जिनके लिये

संस्थात्मक धन का प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया था या राज्य सरकार द्वारा कृषि पुनर्वित्तीय निगम, कृषि वित्त निगम और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम से अनुरोध किया जा रहा था। फिर भी, उन्होंने बताया कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा कुछ कठिनाइयों का सामना किया जा रहा था। सिंचाई योजनाओं में धन लगाने के लिये निधियों के सम्बन्ध में कृषि वित्त निगम जल उपलब्धि के सम्बन्ध में पूर्व प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करने की शर्त लगा रहा था। पहले ऐसा धन तभी दिया जाता था जब कि राज्य सरकार यह आश्वासन दे कि योजनाओं को उस स्थान पर ही शुरू किया जायेगा जहां कि पानी उपलब्ध हो। पूर्व प्रमाण देना कठिन था क्योंकि राज्य में व्यापक रूप से जल-विज्ञान सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण नहीं किये गये थे। भूमि संरक्षण योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में कृषि पुनर्वित्तीय निगम ने यह दृष्टिकोण लिया है कि अतिरिक्त उत्पादन के रूप में पर्याप्त उपज न मिलने के कारण ये योजनायें धन लगाने योग्य नहीं हैं। उन्होंने राज्य सरकार को सुझाव दिया कि भूमि संरक्षण के लाभकारी प्रभावों को देखने के लिये संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण शुरू किये जायें। राज्य के प्रतिनिधियों ने बताया कि उन्हें यथा समय कन्टूर बन्डिंग, फील्ड बन्डिंग आदि जैसी भूमि संरक्षण योजनाओं के लिये संस्थात्मक धन की सुनिश्चित उपलब्धि हेतु कृषि मंत्रालय की सहायता लेनी पड़े।

5. भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम मुख्यतः मानवीय श्रम के अभाव के कारण पर्याप्त प्रगति नहीं कर रहा था। इस प्रकार राज्य सरकार क्रालर ट्रेक्टरों, व्हीलड ट्रेक्टरों और अन्य उपकरणों की सहायता से विभिन्न प्रकार के भूमि विकास कार्य शुरू करना चाहती थी। वह इस सम्बन्ध में विश्व बैंक की सहायता के लिये मंत्रालय को एक परियोजना भेजना चाहती थी।

6. समाकलित मात्स्यकी सम्बन्धी विकास योजनाओं के लिये कृषि पुनर्वित्तीय निगम के संस्थात्मक धन के बारे में महाराष्ट्र के विकास आयुक्त ने बताया कि निगम सात वर्ष की अवधि में ऋणों की वापिसी के लिये जोर डाल रहा था जब कि राज्य सरकार चाहती थी कि यह अवधि बढ़ाकर 12 वर्ष कर दी जाये।

7. सामान्य विचार विमर्श के बाद, प्रत्येक शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत विशेष समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये निम्नलिखित दलों का गठन किया गया :—

1. फसल उत्पादन जिसमें अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों, बहुद्देश्यीय फसल, वाणिज्यिक फसलें, बीज, उर्वरक, जोत की भूमि की चकबन्दी और कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा शामिल हैं।

(2) पौद रक्षा।

(3) कृषि मशीनरी तथा उपकरण।

(4) विस्तार प्रशिक्षण तथा कृषक प्रशिक्षण।

(5) लघु सिंचाई तथा क्षेत्र विकास।

(6) मुर्गीपालन तथा पशु पालन।

(7) डेरी।

(8) भूमि संरक्षण तथा वन विज्ञान और

(9) सहकारिता तथा कृषि विपणन।

ग्रूप (2) से (9) तक में केन्द्रीय दल के तकनीकी अधिकारी और राज्य सरकार के तकनीकी तथा सचिवालय के अधिकारी आते हैं जिन्होंने कार्यक्रमों, समस्याओं और अपने सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों की प्राथमिकताओं के सम्बन्ध में विचार विमर्श किया। फसल उत्पादन और सम्बद्ध पक्षों मद (1) के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अधिकारियों की सहायता से केन्द्रीय दल के नेता और राज्य सरकार के विभिन्न प्रतिनिधियों के बीच विस्तृत रूप से विचार विमर्श हुआ।

8. अन्त में, सब ग्रुपों के विचार विमर्श के फलस्वरूप जो महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष निकले उन के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय दल, सचिव और तकनीकी प्रमुखों और महाराष्ट्र सरकार के अन्य सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों की सामान्य बैठक में विचार विमर्श किया गया ।

Financial Assistance to Film Finance Corporation

*377. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to give to the Film Finance Corporation an additional assistance of Rs. 50 Lakhs for expansion of its activities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL):(a)and(b).Yes Sir. It has been decided to grant a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Film Finance Corporation for financing production of films and arranging distribution and exhibition thereof. Of this amount Rs. 25 Lakhs are proposed to be spent for acquiring theatres on lease Rs. 5 lakhs for distribution of films and the rest for financing production of films and for grant of loans to studios for purchase of equipment needed in the film industry.

New Methods of Breeding Soil

*378. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the experiments made in new methods of breeding soil in the country so far ;

(b) the results achieved so far ; and

(c) how far they have been made use of and in what States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :(a) Breeding soil is a new conceptto develop management technology for a given soil in raising specific crops. Large scale studies to test this concept are yet to to be made.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों के नामों का बदला जाना

*379. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आकाशवाणी के मद्रास केन्द्र की भांति अन्य राज्यों के आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों के नामों में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में एकरूप नीति अपनाने का है; और

(ख) क्या श्रीनगर रेडियो स्टेशन से किये जाने वाले प्रसारण अब भी "यह रेडियो काश्मीर है" के नाम से किये जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कु. गुजराल) : (क) इस बारे में आकाशवाणी द्वारा एकरूप नीति का पालन किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

Agreement with World Bank for Agricultural Aeroplanes to eradicate Pests and Diseases of Crops

*380. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an agreement recently with the International Development Association of the World Bank a loan of 60 lakhs for getting 82 agricultural aeroplanes to eradicate pests and diseases of crops in the country;

(b) if so, the terms of the loan; and

(c) the estimated increase in produc-

tion of foodgrains after adding this fleet and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Board of Executive Directors of the International Development Association has approved the grant of a credit of $6,00 million (Rs. 4.50 crores) to India for an agricultural aviation project for import of 82 aircrafts (35 helicopters and 47 fixed wing aircraft) and spares, etc. by the private operators and the Government of India. Agreement for this credit has not yet been signed with the Association.

(b) IDA credits are repayable over a period of 50 years, including 10-years grace period, carry no interest but only a service charge of 3.4 of 1 per cent per annum.

(c) The project aims at better control of crop and disease through the expansion and improvement of aerial spraying services throughout India. It is proposed to cover 4 million acres, 5 million acres and 6 million acres in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively by aerial spraying. Such operations would include, apart from foodgrain crops, cotton, sugercane, jute, etc. How much and what area of foodgrain crops would be affected would vary from year to year depending on appearance of pests/diseases ; certain endemic areas would, however, be sprayed regularly. In the circumstances, it is difficult to indicate precisely the areas under foodgrains likely to be covered by aerial spraying. However, the losses in yield due to the attack of pests/diseases is estimated to be between 15 and 20% and, therefore, when such attack is controlled by aerial spraying, there would be considerable increase in the yield of foodgrains.

Exhibition of Film "Topaz"

*381. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet, Embassy in Delhi has protested against the anti-Soviet, propagandist character of the film "Topaz' now being exhibited in the capital ; and

(b) whether any decision has since been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Lord Thomson's Plan for Cheap T. V. Sets

*382. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI DINKAR DESAI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lord Thomson has placed a plan before Government for making television sets available to the people of India at cheap rates;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he has given a detailed report in this regard;

(c) if so, the contents of the report; and

(d) what would be the price of television sets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K GUJRAL) : (a) to (d) . Lord Thomson himself has not submitted any such plan to Government. He had, however, mentioned this to the Minister when he called on him on October 30, 1970.

Subsequently, a letter was received from Messrs. Thomson (Bharat) Private Ltd. in the matter. The proposal made therein is that an Indian company would be registered which would import initially 50.000 second-hand, reconditioned TV sets for being given on monthly rental basis. The rental mentioned is Rs. 50/- per set per month. inclu-

ding maintenance, but excluding installation cost. It is not stated in the letter what interest Lord Thomson would have in the proposed company.

Legislation for Compulsory Recognition of Representative Trade Unions

*383. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the proposal for compulsory recognition of representative trade unions in different industries as recommended by the Gajendragadkar Commission stands at present; and

(b) when a legislation in this regard is being brought forward in the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b) . The tripartite Standing labour Committee, which met in July 1970, accepted the Gajendragadkar Commission's recommendation regarding compulsory recognition of unions. Further legislative action in the light of this conclusion is being considered.

Basumati (P) Limited

*384. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 610 on the 30th July, 1970 regarding inquiry into the affairs of M/s. Basumati (P) Limited, Culcutta and state :

(a) whether the opinion of the experts as mentioned in the said reply has since been obtained;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the said investigation has since been completed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in Labour Disputes in Coal Mines

*385. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the labour disputes in the coal mines have increased due to improper implementation of the recommendations of the Coal Mines Wage Board as reported by the Study Group for Coal set up by the National Commission on Lobour; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) It is a fact that labour disputes have increased. It may also be due to the partial implementation of the recommendations of the Coal Mines Wage Board.

(b) The recommendations of the Wage Board are not statutorily enforceable. Officers of the Central Industrial Relation Machinery make efforts to secure implementation of the recommendations through pursuasion of the colliery managements. Where disputes are raised over non-implementation of the accepted recommendations, they are being referred to adjudication on merit. It has also been decided that principal Government consumers of coal should entertain tenders only from those collieries which produce certificates of having implemented the Wage Boards' recommendations.

Warning to Sugar Mills for not producing Sugar Deliberately

*386. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the sugar factory owners of U. P. have been warned that if they did not go into production deliberately in the coming season, Government would not hesitate to take more severe action against them;

(b) if so, whether this warning included taking over and running through State Government or directly by the Centre all those erring factories; and

(c) if so, the reaction of mill owners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) what was envisaged was take over of management by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 where mismanagement in the matter justified such a course.

(c) 42 out of 71 factories in Uttar Pradesh have already gone into production according to information received upto 24th November. The remaining factories, except five which may commence crushing operations in December, are expected to go into production by the end of November 1970.

Enquiry Into Non-Cancellation of Stamps on Letters Posted In G. P. O. Bombay

*387. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BRODCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Postal Employees Union, Bombay G. P. O. Branch had drawn the attention of Deputy Director General (Complaints) to the fact that stamps posted in Bombay were not being cancelled, resulting in huge losses to the Post and Telegraphs Department;

(b) whether the Union in a statement which appeared in the Bombay Press on the 4th October, 1970 had stated that Deputy Director General (Complaints) refused to look into this matter; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not inquiring into this complaint ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) to (c). When the Deputy Director General (Inspection), not the Deputy Director General (Complaints), was on a visit to the Bombay G. P. O. on the 28th October, 1970, the Presidency Postmaster had informed him that a deputation from the G. P. O. Branch of the All India Postal Employees Union (Postmen & Class IV) desired to meet him regarding the orders discontinuing the date-stamping of letters at the time of delivery. It is not correct that the Union wanted to represent to the Deputy Director General regarding non-cancellation of postage stamps on articles posted in the Bombay G. P. O.

The Union appears to have issued a statement in the Bombay Press which appeared on the 29-10-70, and not on 4th October, 1970.

The normal channel of communication for the Branch Union is with the Presidency Postmaster. The Deputy Director General (Inspection) was informed that the Union had not taken the matter up with the Presidency Postmaster. The Deputy Director General had, therefore, asked the Presidency Postmaster to advise the Branch Union to take the matter up with the Presidency Postmaster himself in the first instance.

In the Press statement issued by the Branch Union it was stated that the Postal Department was losing a huge revenue as a result of the new policy of delivering letters without defacing postage stamps affixed on such letters. This statement was not correct. The policy decision referred to was only about the discontinuance on an experimental measure in a few selected offices of the practice of again date-stamping letters before delivery in the offices of destination. However, enquiries were also made by the Postmaster General into the allegations made by the Union and it was found that only in a very few stray cases postage stamps remained undefaced on the letters posted due to human error The Postmaster General had also written to the newspapers which published the Press Note issued by the union, clarifying the position.

Colourisation of Vegetable Oil

*388. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether vegetable oil, rape seed oil and groundnut and Mohava oil Mills are mixing spindle oil freely;

(b) if so, whether it is a cause of increase in number of Cancer Cases; and

(c) if so, whether Government will take steps to give such colour which may affect the colour of vagetable oils and other oils effecteively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rise in Price of Vanaspati Ghee

*389. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of vanaspati ghee has registered a sharp rise of late; and

(b) if so, whether the same is attributable to the speculative trade practices or to actual short-fall in production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. On the contrary the price was reduced on 8th October and again on 24th October, 1970. A further reduction has been brought about on 24th November.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of Rules Relating to Recruitment of Local Candidates to Certain Posts in Post and Telegraphs Department

* 390. SHRI DEVENDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to review the rules to relating to the recruitment of local candidates to certain categories of postes in the posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether Government have set up a one-man Committee to examine the working of extra-departmental system in the Department and review the basis of remuneration to extra-departmental agents; and

(d) if so, by what time the report is likely to be submitted by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). Direct recruitment to clerical and allied caders in P. & T. is made by Heads of Circles on the basis of market in the Matriculation or its equivalent examination. The recruitment is not restricted to candidates domiciled in the regional limits of the P. & T. Circles. Some representations from Assam Circle to the effect that recruitment should be confined to local candidates only have been received. These are under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Committee has been asked to make its recommendations within a period of one year from 7-10-70, the date on which it was set up.

Educated Unemployed Registered with Employment Exchanges

2387. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the latest figures of educated unemployed in the country, as on the 31st August, 1970 on the registers of employment exchanges;

(b) what practical steps are being taken to find employment for this constantly

increasing army of unemployed beyond placing their names on the registers;

(c) how many persons obtained employment during the last year directly through the efforts of the employment exchanges;

(d) whether it is proposed to enact a legislation to compel employers to give jobs to persons on the registers in preference to to others; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) This information is collected every half year. According to latest available information the number was 16,25,880 as on 30th June, 1970.

(b) Continuous efforts are made to create more and more employment opportunities for the unemployed persons (including the educated) through implementation of various development programmes included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan in the field of agriculture, industry, transport, communication, irrigation and power, social services such as education, health and family planning and social welfare.

Increasing stress on rules electrification and diversification of industrial activity in ruarl areas and the development of agro-based industries would require persons with higher qualifications;educated youth in rural areas are likely to benefit by these developments. Organised industries and mining are likely to offer a large number of openings to engineers, technicians, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The services sector such as general administration, education, health and family planning are also expected to provide considerable employment opportunities to teachers, doctors and paramedical personnel.

For certain categories of highly educated persons like engineers and technicians, special measures for meeting the situation have been initiated.

In the budget for 1970-71, special effort has been made to make the Plan more employment-oriented by providing a total Plan outly of Rs. 480 crores higher than the Plan outly for 1969-70. Along with this significant increase in the level of outlays, there is also specific reorientation in many of the new schemes proposed to be implemented for generating more employment. Steps are also being taken to strengthen the career advising and vocational guidance services in Universities and Schools to channelise the educated youth into productive employment/self-employment. Simultaneously, a programme for training-in-industry and reorientation of existing training programmes is envisaged with a view to making our young men (particularly the engineers and craftsmen) better equipped for self-employment and employment.

(c) 1,58,287 during 1969.

(d) No.

(e) Making recruitment through employment exchanges compulsory will not add to the existing volume of employment opportunities and will not, in any way, check the growth of unemployment.

Registration of candidates in need of employment assistance is voluntary at present. In case recruitment through employment exchanges is made compulsory, registration with the exchanges will also have to be made compulsory. As the number of workers and employers utilising the exchanges will increase, a very sizeable expansion of the employment exchange machinery will be necessary to render useful services to the community and ensure effective enforcement of such a legislation. The State Governments, with whom the administrative and financial control of the employment exchanges rests,-may find it difficult to effect such an expansion in view of the financial constraints.

Rehabilitation of Refugees from Pakistan

2388. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on the rehabilitation of refugees and migrants from East and West Pakistan since the partition and the total number of persons rehabilitated so far;

(b) the State-wise break-up of the above persons and of the above amount; and

(c) how many refugees and migrants are still to be rehabilitated and the time by when and the manner in which they will be rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 528.65 crores was spent up to 31.3.70 on the relief and rehabilitation of migrants and displaced persons from East and West Pakistan. Statewise break-up of this expenditure is not readily available as details of expenditure are maintained grant-wise.

2. 47.40 lakh persons had migrated to India from West Pakistan. The rehabilitation of these persons has by and large been completed.

41.17 lakh persons from East Pakistan came to India up to 31.3.1958. The problem of rehabilitation of these persons had also, by and large, been solved by 1960-61, except some residuary problems in West Bengal for which a further provision of Rs. 21.88 crores has been made and a review of the work done is being made by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri N. C Chatterjee, M. P.

Statewise break up of these old migrants is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No, LT--4395/70*]

3. The total number of new migrants, *i. e.* persons who migrated from East Pakistan to India from 1. 1. 1964 to 21st November, 1970, is indicated below :--

Name of the State in which migrated	*No. of migrants*
West Bengal	7,44,529
Assam	2,11,822
Tripura	1,41,785
	10,98,136

New migrants who stayed on in West Bengal are not eligible for any rehabilitation assistance according to the existing policy. Out of the remaining number, 41, 950 families (about 2,10,000 persons) have been rehabilitated in the various States as per details given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. No.* LT--4395/70].

1,72,706 persons are still in various relief camps. Efforts are being made to rehabilitate these persons in agricultural and non agricultural schemes in consultation with the various State Governments.

Import of Rice and Wheat

2389. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of rice imported during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the quantity and value of wheat imported during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . A statement is attached.

Statement

Year	*Commodity*	*Quantity in 000' tonnes*	*Estimated C. and F. Vallue in lakhs of rupees.*
1967	Wheat	6347.8	38,226.8
	Rice	452.7	5,001.0
1968	Wheat	4765.4	28,283.3
	Rice	446.3	5,473.7
1969	wheat	3089.5	18,419.3
	Rice	487.1	5,464.6

Bacon Factories

2390. SHRI BABU RAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and cost of bacon factories that have gone into production, in the course of completion and those still to be started with dates and places, the full installed capacity of each factory and the actual turn-out in each case and total

number of workers employed in each case.

(b) whether a majority of Indians have not taken at all to pork and pork products;

(c) if so, why Government are going ahead with more factories knowing they are doomed to faliure; and

(d) the names of Indian meat technicians sent abroad for training so far in this connection and the cost to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The information is being collected from the Sabha after it has been received.

(b) There is acute protein deficiency in Indian diet which is sought to be made good by increasing production of milk, eggs, fish, pork, etc. While it is true that there are large sections of people which are averse to taking pork, consumer preference for pork and pork products is increasing.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (b) above.

(d) A list of Indian technicians sent abroad for training in this connection is attached. The trainees were sent on fellowships offered by F. A. O. and the Colombo Plan Authorities.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the officer	Name of the Programme
1	2	3
1.	Shri P. B. Subhidar Maharashtra State.	F. A. O. Fellowship
2.	Shri G. S. R. Iyer Maharashtra State	-do-
3.	Shri S. S. Krishnamurty- Andhra Pradesh	-do-
4.	Shri T. T. Mannar- Mysore	-do-
5.	Shri A. P. Raghavian Mysore	Colombo Plan
6.	Shri A. B. Murjani Delhi.	-do-
7.	Shri D. P. Mathur Rajasthan.	-do-
8.	Shri B. P. Varma Uttar Pradesh	-do-
9.	Shri S. Gupta West Bengal	-do-
10.	Shri George Verghese Kerala	-do-
11.	Shri R. P. Vig. Punjab	-do-

Foreign T.V. Teams Operating in the Country

2391. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more foreign TV-teams operating in the country have been asked to suspend their work; and

(b) if so, their names and the grounds for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of E. S. I. Scheme In M/s Bharat Carpets LTD., Fridabad

2392. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4135 on the 27th August, 1970 regarding introduction of E. S. I. Scheme in M/s. Bharat Carpets Ltd. P. O. Amar Nagar, Fridabad and state :

(a) whether the E. S. I. Corporation have since carried out the said enquiry about the date of start of manufacturing process in the above factory, if so, the out come thereof ;

(b) whether arrears of administrative charges have since been recovered from the said firm together with any fines for default; because of the fact that the firm, before its

take-over by the present management, was in existence under the name of Bharat Textile Industry since the last ten years; and

(c) whether any prosecution was launched against the firm's Management ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): The administration of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the concern of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which is an autonomous body set up under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Corporation has furnished the following information.

(a) M/s. Bharat Kala Kendra (P) Limited proposed to set up a factory in Faridabad under the name M/s. Bharat Textiles and Carpets Limited but it never went into production till it was taken over by M/s. Bharat Carpets Limited in 1966 when it was covered under the Employees, State Insurance Act, 1948.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Introduction of E. P. F. in M/s. Bharat Carpets Ltd. Faridabad

2393. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4136 on the 27th August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the E. P. F. Organisation have since completed the promised inquiry against M/s. Bharat Carpets Ltd. Faridabad;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) whether the default was brought to light for giving wrong date of commencement of the factory; and

(d) if so, the action that has finally been taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees, an autonomous Organisation appointed under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and is not primarily the concern of the Government of India. The provident fund authorities have reported as under :-

(a) and (b) . Enquiries made have revealed that M/s Bharat Kala Kendra (P) Limited proposed to set up a factory in Faridabad under the name M/s. Bharat Textiles and Carpets Limited but it never went into production till it was taken over by M/.s Bharat Carpets Limited in May, 1966. Accordingly, it has been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 from the 10th May, 1969.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Wells for Drinking Water in States

2394. SHRI DEO RAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the State-wise break up of the total number of wells for drinking water installed and the expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : A statement showing state-wise break up of the total number of wells for drinking water installed and the expenditure incurred thereon is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	*State*	*No. of wells installed*	*Central grant expenditure (Rs. lakhs)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18,735	300.11
2.	Assam	14,072	55 38
3.	Bihar	16,084	92.81
4.	Gujarat	3.146	130.97
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	150	7.39
6.	Kerala	3,902	88 41
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5,879	253.77
8.	Tamil Nadu	36,164	369.36
9.	Maharashtra	10,971	338.01
10.	Mysore	9,069	206.22

1	2	3	4
11.	Orissa	5,553	172.73
12.	Haryana & Punjab	6,106	88.13
13.	Rajasthan	2,913	129 70
14.	Uttar Pradesh	86.411	572.69
15.	West Bengal	11,680	103.26
	Tota'	2,37,835	2,901.94

Employment for Rural Population

2395. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had called for programmes to be formulated to provide employment for the rural population, particularly semi-skilled and unskilled labour;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction; and

(c) the time by which such programmes are expected to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) to (c). Government has under its active consideration a scheme that would quickly and directly provide employment to at least a minimum number of persons in the rural areas. The scheme is expected to have an All-India coverage and employment would be found through work projects that are both productive and labour intensive and relatable to the ongoing programmes of agricultural and rural development. A final decision regarding the scheme is likely to be taken shortly. There is already another sanctioned scheme for production and employment oriented works in drought prone areas, to extend to 53 such districts, under implementation from the current year.

Measures to Stop Land Grab Movement

2396. SHRI SHANKERRAO MANE : SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the effective measures taken by Government to stop the 'Land Grab' movement launched by a section of political groups in the country; and

(b) the progress so far achieved in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government are already committed to a programme of effective and speedy implementation of land reforms. The agitations organised for forcible occupation of land are uncalled for and any defiance of law requires to be dealt with firmly. The State Government are keeping vigil and have taken appropriate steps to deal with the situation.

(b) Information received from the State Governments indicate that the attempts made for forcible occupation of land have been prevented and action is being taken for removal and prosecution of the tress-passers.

Principles of Right to Work and Minimum Wages

2397. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have specifically considered the directive principles of Right to work and Minimum Wages and made precise provision in the Five Year Plans;

(b) whether the desirability of extending the scheme of Standing Offer of Employment, being tried in Maharashtra, to other areas, has been considered;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make our Foreign Mission Employment Exchange conscious to secure jobs for our educated unemployed; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been made by our Missions in respect of job prospects abroad for uneducated workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Directive Principles of the State Policy embodied in the Constitution, which include 'the right to adequate means of livelihood' and 'right to work' etc. have

always been the guiding factors in the approach and policy relating to planning since 1951. As in the previous plans, the major objective of the 4th Plan is to create more and more employment opportunities in the rural and urban areas on an increasing scale.

The Principle relating to living wage is contained in the basic objective of raising the living standards of all sections of the population with particular care to the weaker sections.

(b) The experience gained in dealing with the problems of organisation encountered in operating schemes of guarantee of employment and the means of surmounting them through the pilot schemes being tried in Maharashtra will be helpful in formulation of future plans.

The feasibility of undertaking pilot scheme in selected districts with a view to ascertaining the precise nature, extent and pattern of rural unemployment, and thereafter to provide suitable employment opportunities which would result in creation of development works and assets is being looked into.

(c) and (d). All our missions in friendly developing countries are being informed from time to time that the Government of India would always be glad to assist in locating and making available the services of any technical personnel they would require. Requests, as and when received, are processed and a panel for this purpose is maintained.

The developing countries, however, make requests for the services of experts who have sufficient experience in the field. They do not want uneducated workers, fresh graduates or raw hands.

Abolition of Intermediaries in States

2398. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of abolishing intermediaries is only confined to land, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) why the agents and contractors employed by State enterprises are not considered intermediaries and when their abolition is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and(b). The policy of abolition of intermediary tenures in respect of agricultural lands has been advocated as part of the land reform programme in pursuance of the directive principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution with a view to removing impediments to agricultural development due to the agrarian structure inherited from the past and on grounds of social justice. The problems of landownership and management is altogether different from the problems of industrial enterprises and therefore solutions to the problems have to be different.

Films Seized in Calcutta by Customs Authorities

2399. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of films seized in Calcutta by the Customs Authorities from the British Television Company ;

(b) whether there are other companies which are allowed to take films in Calcutta and other parts of the country ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No film was seized in Calcutta by the Customs authorities from the British television company. One carton containing 2, 490 ft. of coloured, exposed film belonging to Messrs Thames Television was detained in Culcutta by the Customs authorities as the team did not fulfil the requisite conditions. Subsequently the film was handed over to the representative

of the Ministry of External Affairs for shipment to the Indian High Commission, London, for being processed and examined.

(b) and (c). Between 1-9-70 and 20. 11. 70. fourteen foreign film units have been allowed to shoot films in India. All of them given undertaking to fulfil the conditions stipulated by this Ministry.

Engagement of Shri Subramanyam Swamy by A. I. R.

2400. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one, Dr, Subramanyam Swamy, was engaged by his Ministry to prepare a model budget for the Ministry before the last general budget was made ;

(b) whether he was given special accommodation in Akashwani Bhavan for completion of the project ;

(c) whether he was also given an assignment to prepare a Swadeshi Plan for self-sufficiency in everything including a modest arsenal of Atom Bombs ;

(d) whether he has also been given a weekly assignment on A. I. R.'s External services ;

(e) if the answer to (a) to (d) be in the affirmative, what are the antecedents of Dr. Swamy why he had been given these important assignments ; and

(f) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that Dr. Swamy has been conducting propaganda broadcasts over the All India Radio which are against the foreign policy of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Dr. Subramanyam Swamy was asked to prepare a paper on the causal relationship between information dissemination and economic growth.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Dr. Swamy broadcasts a weekly commentary in AIR's external services.

(e) Dr. Swamy is an economist and was considered suitable for the study referred to at (a). He is an expert on Chinese economy and is one of the very few persons available in the external services of A.I.R.

(f) Dr. Swamy's broadcasts are in line with Government's foreign policy.

राज्यों में जिला बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण की बकाया राशि

2401. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1966–67, 1967–68 और 1968–69 में प्रत्येक राज्य में जिला बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण की अधिकतम राशि धनी कृषकों की ओर बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) प्रत्येक राज्य के सभी जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों का तीनव र्षों 1966-67, 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के बारे मे कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

'Area Approach' to tackle the Problem of Unemployment

2402. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he favours 'area approach' so as to tackle the problem of unemployment in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether he is going to convene an all party meeting to tackle the massive problem of unemployment with explosive potentialities ; and

d) the other steps taken by Govern-

ment to tackle the problem of unemployment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA):(a) As stated in Fourth Plan Document (para 1.63 page 28), the Plan propose detailed action through regional and local planning to help the very large number of smaller and weaker producers and to increase immediate employment and future employment potential ;

(b) and (d). Attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 566 answered in Lok Sabha on 11. 11. 1970.

(c) No such Proposal is under consideration.

Release of Films Produced on Film Finance Corporation loans

2403. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) How many films for which loans were advanced by the Film Finance Corporation are yet to be released ;

(b) the number of years the loans have been outstanding ; and

(c) the quantum of loan advanced to each of them together with the interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-4396 /70]

Problem of Unemployment for Educated

2404. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 16 milion persons with educational qualifications, 10 per cent or about 1.5 millions, are estimated to be out of employment in 1970;

(b) the rate at which the number of educated unemployed has increased during past three years; and

(c) whether at the present rate of growth of educated unemployed in the country is likely to have as many as 5.5 millions educated unemployed by 1986, if so, what fresh programme has been chalked out by Government to tackle the problem of educated unemployed in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Precise estimates in regard to educated unemployed are not available. However, according to Census 1961, the number of educated persons was 8.2 millions. The number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges at the end of June, 1961 and June, 1970 was 5.68 lakhs and 16.26 lakhs respectively.

(b) Precise rate of increase is not available. However, the educated job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges registered a rise of 62.2% during the period June, 1967 to June, 1970.

(c) In the absence of adequate data, estimates of the number of educated unemployed persons for 1986 have not been worked out. Nevertheless continuous efforts are being made to create more and more employment opportunities for unemployed persons (including the educated) through implementation of various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan in the field of agriculture, indnstry, transport, communication, irrigation and power, social services such as education, health and family planning and social welfare.

Increasing stress on rural electrification and diversification of industrial activity in rural areas and the development of agro-based industries would require persons with higher qualifications; educated youth in rural areas are likely to benefit by these developments. Organised industries and mining are likely to offer a large number of opening to engineers, technicians, skilled,

semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The services sector such as general administration, education, health and family planning are also expected to provide considerable employment opportunities to teachers and doctors and para-medical personnel.

For certain categories of highly educated persons like engineers and technicians, special measures for meeting the situation have been initiated.

In the budget for 1970-71, special effort has been made to make the Plan more employment-oriented by providing for a total Plan outlay of Rs. 480 crores higher than the Plan outlay 1969-70. Along with this significant increase in the level of outlays, there is also specific reorientation in many of the new schemes proposed to be implemented for generating more employment.

Steps are also being taken to strengthen the career advice and vocational guidance services in Universities and Schools to channalise the youth into productive employment/self-employment. Simultaneously, a programme for training-in industry and reorientation of existing training programmes is envisaged with a view to making the educated unemployed (particularly the engineers and craftsmen) better equipped for self-employment and employment.

जूट मिल कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल करने की धमकी

2405. **श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :**
श्री रवि राय :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जूट मिलों के कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल करने की धमकी दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) इस हड़ताल को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कारगर कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) से (ग). जी हां, प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार श्रमिकों ने 7 दिसम्बर, 1970 से अनिश्चित काल के लिए हड़ताल पर जाने का नोटिस दिया है। उनकी मांगें मुख्यतः ग्रेच्युटी, न्यूनतम वार्षिक बोनस, बंद की गई मिलों को दोबारा चालू करने, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के परिचालन से संबंधित शिकायतों, बदली श्रमिकों के लिए निर्वाह भत्ते, आवास भत्ते, छुट्टियों और त्योहारी छुट्टियों में वृद्धि और अगस्त 1969 में हड़ताल की समयावधि के लिए मजदूरी से संबंधित हैं। बताया गया है कि राज्य श्रम आयुक्त ने 24 नवम्बर 1970 को पक्षों से इस विषय पर विचार विमर्श करने के लिए एक त्रिपक्षीय बैठक बुलाई है।

Number of Development Blocks in the Country

2406. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of development blocks at present in the country, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : The information is available in the Annual Report of the Department of Community Development for 1969-70 ?

राजस्थान में पलाना कोयला खान का बंद होना

2407. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री राजस्थान में पलाना कोयला खान बंद होने के बारे में 22 दिसम्बर, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4842 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केंद्रीय सरकार की खान सुरक्षा विभाग की राजस्थान में पलाना कोयला खान में लगी आग के कारण से संबंधित प्रतिवेदन का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या पलाना खान मजदूरों में खान

मजूरी बोर्ड के संबंध में केंद्रीय सरकार के श्रम विभाग में एक मामला दर्ज कराया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक ने सूचना दी है कि पलाना कोयला खान में लिगनाइट के अनायास गर्म होने से आग लगी थी।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार सकल्प सं० डब्लयू० बी० 16 (5) 166 दिनांक 27. 7. 1967 द्वारा स्वीकृत कोयला खान उद्योग के लिए केंद्रीय मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिश की क्रियान्विति के लिए उनकी मांगों पर पलाना कोलियरी कर्मचारी यूनियन ने मई 1969 में एक औद्योगिक विवाद उठाया। विवाद में समझौता कराने की कार्यवाही की गई किन्तु यह असफल रही। कोलियरी राजस्थान सरकार का उपक्रम होने के कारण यूनियन की मांग की, राज्य सरकार की सलाह से जांच की जा रही है।

Living Conditions in Squatters' Colonies in Calcutta

2408. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether conditions of a few hundred improvised squatters' colonies built by the East Pakistan refugees in and around the areas of Greater Calcutta are as miserable as its other slums and bustees;

(b) whether these squatters' colonies lack minimum requirement of road, light, water supply, sewerage and sanitation facilities;

(c) whether 'Kacha' laterine-systems in these colonies are considered as serious health hazards for citizens of Greater Calcutta;

(d) if so, whether these squatters' colonies will be included in the Slum Improvement Schemes undertaken by the CMDA also; and

(e) if so, the outlines of the schemes undertaken for the improvement of these squatters' colonies alongwith other slums and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Extension of Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 in the Union Territory of Delhi

2409. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 has been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether the shares held by a number of Cooperative Housing Building Society in Delhi are transferable under Section 19 and under by-laws of the Co-operative House Building Societies as approved and registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in Delhi;

(c) whether Housing Commissioner, Delhi has recently imposed restrictions on transfer of shares held by the members of various Co-operative Housing Building Societies in Delhi; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) be in the affirmative, the rules under which such restrictions of transfer of shares have been imposed and the reasons for increasing the acquisition charges of land by Rs.1.50 per sq. yard, specially when the land was acquired long ago and the price fixed thereon at that time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes Sir, it was extended in the year 1949.

(b) Yes Sir, but subject to conditions

laid down in section 19 of the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, and in the bye-laws of the society.

(c) In order to easure proper allotment and utilisation of land, instructions have been issued by the Delhi Administration to all Cooperative Housing Building Societies in Delhi, to whom land has been allotted or is proposed to be allotted under the scheme of 'Large-scale Acquistion, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi', that no transfer of shares/enrolment of new members will be recognised for purposes of allotment of posts or execution of sub-lease in their favour, without the prior approval of the Delhi Administration, after issue of such instructions. However, transfers from the approved list of members are being permitted, if they are within blood relations *viz.* between wife and husband, father, son brother and daughter.

(b) (i) The Delhi Administration, being the land allotting authority, is competent to impose such restrictions in the matter of allotment of land as may be considered appropriate by it, so as to safeguard public interests, by ensuring proper utilisation of land by the societies and for avoidng mal-practices like enrolment of members out of proportion to the land allotted. Under the 'Agreement' required to be exucuted by the societies with the Delhi Administration for allotment of land for development purposes, one of the conditions imposed is that the sub-lease could be executed only with those members who are approved by the Delhi Adiministration.

(ii) At the time when societies were offered land under the Scheme of 'Large-scale Acquistion, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi, the tentative premium for land was charged @Rs. 8.50 per sq. yard (inclusive of 50 paise for zonal road charges). This premium for land was charged 'on account' basis. Subsequently, due to enhancement in the cost of acquistion, the pool price was revised zone wise and in the case of Pritampura and Rohtak Road areas, where lands have been allotted to Group iv Category Cooperative Societies the premium for land was raised from Rs. 850 to ,50 per sq. yard (including zonal road contribution and other charges levied by the Administration).

Better Irrigation Facilities in Sugarcane Areas

2410. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Sugarcane Development Council has recently suggested to Government for the provision of better irrigation facilities and construction of roads in the sugarcane areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how those measures, if adopted, will improve better production of the sugar cane in the country; and

(d) the decision taken by Government on those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Sugarcane Development Council recommended that 50% of the amount realised from cess/purchase tax on sugarcane be utilised for augmenting minor irrigation potential, construction of roads and other measures of cane development in each States.

(c) Augmentation of irrigation facilities will increase the yield of sugarcane per unit area. Feeder roads will make the transport of cane from the fields to the sugar factories quicker and smoother. Road construction in the sugar factory areas will also help in the supply of fresh cane to the factory resulting in better recovery of sugar per cent of sugarcane.

(d) The recommendations of the Indian Sugarcane Development Council have been accepted by the Ministry and the State Governments advised accordingly.

Export of Cinnamon from Manipur and its Price

2411. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantity of cinnamon is found in the forest of Manipur and the same is exproted by private agencies outside Manipur for the last few years;

(b) if so, the price prevailing in the Indian market and the price as in Manipur; and

(c) whether the Government of Manipur has taken measures for profitable sale of this forest product ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):(a) to(c). The Information is being collected from the concerned quarters and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Notification of Government Land through Employment Exchange

2412 SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state why should not Government land which is not taken up by local residents be notified through Employment Exchanges so that all Government land in all the States is distributed by the end of 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Agricultural land at the disposal of the Government are distributed through village panchayats or local officers who are considered competent to distribute such land equitably taking into accont local conditions and needs of the beneficieries.

Proposal for Rajasthan Drought Relief Work

2414. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has submitted concrete proposals for assistance from the Central Government for drought relief work in the States; and

(b) if so, the nature of relief work proposed to be started by the State Government and the quantum of assistance sought and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rice Production

2415. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more areas have been brought under rice cultivation;

(b) whether Government have made adequate arrangement for the supply of good quality seeds and manure for paddy cultivation;

(c) if so, the particulars of action taken in this regard; and

(d) the shortfall in the production of rice at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. During 1969-70 the total area under rice increased by about 0.7 million hectares over the area covered during 1968-69.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Adequate arrangements for the

supply of quality seeds of paddy have been made by the National Seeds Corporation and Tarai Development Corporation apart from private seed industry. A net-work of sale points has been established throughout the country for seeds and fertilisers.

(d) In the absence of any comprehensive and scientific survey on consumption and in view of the fact that the requirements of rice are elastic to some extent depending upon the availability of rice and other substitute foodstuffs, their comparative prices, level of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation etc., it is not possible to frame a precise quantitative estimate of the requirements of rice in the country. In view of the above, it is difficult to give a precise estimate of the shortfall in the production of rice at present.

वर्षा के जल को भूमि के नीचे एकत्रित करना :

2416. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार पानी की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में तथा जहां पानी का स्तर बहुत नीचे है, वहां भूमि के नीचे वर्षा के जल को एकत्रित करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : जी हां। कक्ष क्षेत्रों में कन्टूर बान्ध, चैक बान्ध, खाजिन, स्टैप, अतः स्रवण कुंज तथा भंडारण तालाब आदि कार्यों पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार के कार्यों से मृदा तथा जल ही संरक्षित नहीं होता अपितु भूमि द्वारा अधिकाधिक मात्रा में वर्षा जल के अन्तः संचयन में सहायता मिलती है।

Plan for Stabilisation of Loose Sand piled up on sides of Rajasthan Canal

2417. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

a) whether a team of experts of the Indian National Science Academy after investigation in the Rajasthan desert has warned that loose sand excavated for constructing Rajasthan canal "can work havoc for years to come" and that without protective measures, the channels, distributaries and Agricultural land in the vicinity are in danger of clogging and burial by sand blown over from the huge man made dunes;

(b) whether there was any problem as above during the last year;

(c) whether the accumulation of loose sand will not help the desert to advance northwards more rapidly than hitherto; and

(d) what measures have been taken or are being taken for stabilisation of the loose sand piled up on either side of the canal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):(a)to(d), The commanded and uncommanded area of the Rajasthan Canal Project is a part of the Great Indian Desert, and the Project has both flat and dune areas. During the period of strong winds, tremendous amount of sand drift does take place. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) had sent a team of experts to the Rajasthan Canal project area during June, 1970 to identify problems and suggest measures to control wind erosion in the commanded area. This team observed that the Rajasthan Main Canal, branch canals and distributaries annually are subject to varying degrees of blockage from drifting sand. The extent ranges from complete blockage on or more times each year on certain distributaries, to serious loss of capacity on the main canal. The source of the sand is from fields, grazing, lands or waste-lands of sandy texture. The loamy soil areas were not observed to be materially affected. The magnitude of the problem can be realised in that roughly 89 per cent of the entire phase I area is of

sandy soils, less than half of which is commanded.

So far as the sand excavated at the time of the construction of the Rajasthan Canal is concerned, the Rajasthan Canal project authorities have been aware of this problem. Ordinarily, the excavated earth and sand are used in forming Canal banks or put in nearby depressions, excess sand/earth being put in spoil banks according to laid specifications and design. The Project authorities also take care to dispose of the excess quantities of excavated sand at a safe distance from the canals, where possible.

Only a summary of the recommendations of the Study Team appointed by the Indian National Science Academy has become availale so far. According to the Academy authorities, the final report on the Study is still being prepared. In the summary it has been indicated that the problem of movement of blown sands requires further careful study on the ground and from the air. More detailed investigations on the origin of the sands and the ground creep of the unstable dunes in critical areas are necessary for the application of effective methods of dune stabilisation. As regards loose said being piled up in the construction areas of the Rajasthan Canal Project, the team has highlighted the magnitude of the problem and stressed the necessity of taking urgent steps for stabilisation of such dunes. It has also expressed the hope that the engineers have drawn up plans to protect their own channels and distributaries, etc. As stated earlier, the Rejasthan project authorities have already become aware of this problem.

The problem of sand dune stabilisation whatever be the reason, in the Rajasthan Canal project area is of utmost importance. As mentioned earlier, the Union Department of Agriculture had sent a team of experts in June, 1970 to the project to identify the problems, etc. Another team of experts was sent to the project area in August, 1970, to suggest a plan of action. This team has suggested a programme of sand dune stabilisation and afforestation. These schemes are now being executed at an estimated cost of Rs. one crore during the remaining years of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Survey of Rayalaseema, (A.P.) For Digging of Exploratory Tubewells

2418. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD. Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any survey was conducted to dig exploratory tubewells in Rayalaseema (Andhra Pradesh);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if the answer to Part (a) be in the affirmative whether Government have made any effort to arrange for the digging of the tubewells;

(d) how many such wells are dug in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) what is the average cost of each of these wells ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIE SHIND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The area is mostly underlain by hard rock and in hard rock areas exploratory work has not been done so far. However, the Central Ground Water Board (formerly known as the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation) has now decided to do exploratory work throughout the country including hard rock areas.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

Request from Punjab for Helicopters and Combined Harvestors from foreign Countries

2419. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(b) whether the Government of Punjab has demanded from the Centre 20 Helicopters out of the I. D. A. Scheme for

Punjab for pest control;

(b) whether the Punjab Government also wanted more foreign exchange to be allocated for the import of 100 combined Harvestors this year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Punjab Government wants to import 100 E-512 G. D. R. combine harvestors.

(d) Negotiations have been concluded with the International Development Association regarding Agricultural Aviation Project whereunder the agricultural aircraft including helicopters are to be imported. The creditagreement is to be signed shortly. After the agreement is signed, foreign exchange under this agreement would become available and then the request of the Government of Punjab for the import of helicopters would be taken up for consideration.

As regards the request of the Government of Punjab to import 100 E-512.G.D.R. combine harvestors, the matter is under consideration.

Demonstration Farm for Rice Cultivation Through High Yielding Varieties in Punjab

2420. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA . Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab, after having witnessed a revolution in wheat production, is taking steps to revolutionise rice cultivation by introducing high yielding varieties, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the assistance of Japanese experts will be utilised at demonstration farm which is being set up at Bara, Patiala, to show advanced techniques of rice cultivation to farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up more demonstration farms and if so, the number thereof;

(d) the acreage of land under rice production in Punjab; and

(e) the estimated increase in production of rice in Punjab by the new techniques ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION. (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The high-yielding varieties programme of paddy is already in operation in Punjab since Kharif, 1966. The State Government had planned to cover about one lakh hectares under high-yielding varieties of paddy during 1970-71. The information about actual achievement is not yet available.

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the State Government and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(d) The total area under rice production in Punjab during 1969-70 was 3.84 lakh hectares.

(e) The estimated increase in production of rice in Punjab during 1969-70 over the production during 1968-69, was 4.6 lakh tonnes. This was partly due to increase in area and partly due to adoption of new technology.

Repayment of loans given by Cooperative Banks

2421. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether loans given by the Co-operative Banks were not being regularly repaid and the 35 per cent of repayment was overdue to primary Cooperative Societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of loan repayment overedue at the Central Bank Level, at the primary land development bank level and at the level of the Central Land Development Banks;

(d) whether structural weakness had shown up in the cooperative movement and non-viable and dormant primary cooperatives, defaults in repayments and control of cooperatives by big farmers were responsible for the weakness of the cooperative system; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remove these weaknesses from the cooperative movement for effective rural development ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA). (a) and (b). As on 30-6-69, at the primary agricultural credit societies' level, the loans overdue are Rs. 214 crores, representing 34.6% of the total loans outstanding of Rs. 619 crores.

(c) 27% of the loans outstanding is the overdues at the Central Cooperative Bank level. 21·3% and 10.8% of the demand are the overdues at the primary and central land mortgage banks levels, respectively.

(d) One of the reasons for the weakness in the cooperative system is the existence of these structural deficiencies.

(e) Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments for remedial action to be taken by them. This matter is being reviewed from time to time and continuously pursued with the State Governments.

Scheme for Cooperative Credit for Small Farmers

2422. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal or have formulated a scheme to effect that co-operative credit should be given to the small farmers, the share-croppers, tenants and other beneficiaries of land reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether hithertofore not much cooperative credit had gone to the small farmer, while the rich farmer was able to garner most of it; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check this trend ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (d). Production loans are now advanced under the crop loan system, which has been introduced in all the States. This system provides for determination of the quantum of loan in relation to the production outlay and repaying capacity of the borrower. Loans are to be advanced against the security of the crop rather than the security of the land. Therefore, cooperative societies can meet the credit needs of the share-croppers and tenants under this system. However, due to some practical difficulties the flow of cooperative credit to these categories have not been very substantial. The Conference of Registrars of Cooperative Societies and State Ministers of Cooperation which considered this matter have recommended that the State Governments may be requested to make adequate arrangements for verification of the area of land cultivated by tenants and the extent of their interest in the crop raised so that the cooperatives could advance loans to them.

More than two-thirds of the loans issued by cooperatives are in small amounts of less than Rs. 1000 each and 45% of less than Rs. 500/- each. Even so, farmers with relatively larger holdings have been the main beneficiaries of cooperative credit. Determined efforts are, therefore, now being made to ensure larger flow of funds to the small farmers. The loaning policies and producers are being re-oriented on the following lines :--

(1) If the resources available to a particular society are inadequate to meetthe requirements of all its members, it will seek to ensure that the needs of the small cultivators are adequately met on a priority basis.

(2) The larger cultivators will be called upon to contribute a relatively higher production of their borrowings towards share capital while the smaller cultivators will invariably be extended the facility of paying their share amount in convenient instalments.

(3) Stress will be laid on effective implementation of crop loan system. To ascertain whether the small farmer is receiving adequate attention, it is intended that the credit limit statements are so separated so as to indentify small farmers *vis-a-vis* others.

(4) Loaning policies of land development banks will be liberalised, e.g. liberalisation in respect of valuation of landed property offered as security, issue of joint loans for groups of small cultivators, emphasis on the operational and economic viability of the proposed investment and not merely the value of tangible security and phasing of the repaying programme in accordance with the capacity of the small cultivators.

(5) Bigger cultivators who can repay loans in shorter periods will be encouraged to avail of medium term credit for investment, so that larger volume of long-term credit can be made available for small farmers from land development banks.

The scheme of special grants to cooperative banks and societies as an inducement to them to give larger loans to small cultivators for production purposes is being continued as State Plan Scheme in the Fourth Plan. New institutional agencies like the Small Farmers Development Agency and that for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers are also being set up to channelise credit to small farmers.

Scheme to study Relationship between Demographic change and Economic Development

2423. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the recommendations made by the 30th Agricultural Economic Conference at Pantnager on the 24th October, 1970, Government propose to draw up a scheme to study the relationship between demographic change and economic development at the village and family levels with a view to demonstrate to farmers how rapid growth of village population affected the resources, the size of holdings, the income per head and the pace of economic developments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . The Presidential Address to the 30th All India Agricultural Economic Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics held at U. P. Agricultural University, Pantnager, contains, several suggestions including the one for making a study of the relationship of demographic change to economic development at the village and family levels. These suggestions are primarily for the consideration of universities, research institutions, research workers, etc. engaged on such studies. Government has not drawn up any scheme on the basis of this suggestion.

Soil Survey in Innovatise Intensive Agricultural District

2424. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning a scheme of soil survey in five Innovative Intensive Agricultural Districts at the cost of Rs. 7.5 lakhs ;

(b) if so, whether detailed survey in this regard has been conducted; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. An area of 8.00 lakh hectaresis expected to be covered by reconnaissance and detailed survey during 1970-71 at a cost of Rs. 7.5 lakhs. A Plan allocation of Rs. 44.00 lakhs has been made for soil Survey under the Centrally Sponsored Programme in five innovative Intensive Agricultural Districts Programme.

(b) and (c) . The Governments of Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have started survey of the concerned areas under the Scheme. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab are likely to take up the scheme shortly. The entire programme of soil survey in these innovative districts is likely to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Increase in Production of Foodgrains

2525. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last three Sessions, the production of foodgrains in this country has gone up; and

(b) if so, what part of it (in percentage) is due to governmental efforts and what part is due to the mercy of nature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in production depends on a number of factors such as research results, governmental efforts, individual farmers efforts; natural conditions, etc. It is not possible to indicate the contributions of different factors in the increased production. However, the new strategy of agricultural development initiated since 1966-67 has contributed significantly to the expansion of production.

Amendment of Indian Press Act

2426. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to amend the Press Act so as to cover the part time journalists within the definition of 'Journalists' in the Indian Press Act; and

(b) if so, when Government are going to do this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There is no Act of parliament entitled "Press Act" or "Indian Press Act". If the Member is, however, referring to the definition of 'working Journalist' in the Working Journalist (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955,then a part-time Journalist whose principal avocation is that of a journalist is a 'working journalist' under the aforesaid Act.

(b) Does not arise.

Policy regarding tonure of stay of an officer at a post in P&T Circle, Bihar

2427. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleasdd to state :

(a) the tenure of a Gazetted Officer to be retained at one station and one post;

(b) the duration of stay of present DETS Patna and Muzaffarpur at Patna and Muzaffarpur respectively;

(c) the normal period of stay of one officer in one Circle and the normal practice of transfer of officer to his home Circle from outside circle and vice versa;

(d) whether these principles have been implemented with regard to Class I and Class II Officers of Bihar Circle and if not, the reason therefor; and

(e) whether any action is being taken by the Government to implement the policy in Bihar Circle in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There is no time limit prescribed by Ministry of Home Affairs for posting of officers at one station or in one post. However, the practice in the P&T Deptt. has been to rotate the officers after a period of 4 years in one post. If the officer has been at the same station in more than one post, he is allowed to remain at the station for six years. Exceptions are made in individual cases on administrative grounds or otherwise on the merits of each case.

(b) DET Patna since 2-1-66 and DET at Muzzafarpur since 28-8-65 A/N.

(c) No limit has been fixed for stay in one circle. Transfers of officers are made keeping in view the administrative requirements and exigencies of service. The requests made by the officers are also taken into consideration at the time of transfers, and efforts are made to accomodate the officers to the extent possible.

(d) and (e). Rotational transfers in the P. and T. Deptt. were banned in the years 1968 and 1969, in the interest of economy, and have been only partially restored this year. The officers of Bihar circle would be transferred in their turn. Rotational transfers are generally ordered in synchonize with the end of the academic year.

Irregular use of Telephone alloted to United Provinces Commercial Bank, Patna

2428. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are dues to the tune of Rs. 900/- in the name of United Provinces Commercial Corporation, Patna and telephone No. PT-22596 was working for that firm;

(b) whether after disconnection that firm took again the telephone on fake names twice and twice the telephone was disconnected;

(c) whether the telephone, though disconnected, was found working in the firm on different name and that irregularity was detected on information from the staff through the SDO Telephones, Patna wanted to seal the information; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Extension of telephone allotted to Messrs Lumba Trading, Patna

2429. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telephone No. PT-23157 is working in the name of M/s. Lumba Trading, Fraser Road, Patna and this firm has given extension to Shri Krishna Nagar which is more than two kilometers distance but is being charged for one kilometer only;

(b) whether the extension has been provided from cable to cable which is normally not permissible on the application of other subscribar by SDO Telephones, Patna; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the officer responsible for the irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The external extension has been provided by using cable pairs. Circles are empowered to provide external extension by using cable pairs subject to availability and technical feasiblity.

(c) Responsibility for realising short charges is being fixed and suitable action will be taken against the official found at fault.

Recognition of Karma Medical Hospital for Treatment of P & T Employees of Jhumari Tilaiya in Haziribag District

2430. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to get the Karma Medical Hospital recognised for treatment of P & T employees and their family members stationed at Jhumari Tilaiya and Hazaribag district of Bihar Circle; and

(b) if so, by what time a final decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination and every effort is being made to expedite a final decision.

Land Reform and Rural Employment

2431. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) why a social revolution for the rural population of 82 per cent should not be effected by finalisation of and Reforms, through withdrawal of provision of transfer of ownership to Government, which is not relevant to the security of tenants and fair rents and which now forces the owners to endless litigation and ruthless resumptions;

(b) why distribution of all Government land, as recorded, should not be achieved by the responsibility being placed on officials, to complete by a specified date line;

(c) why land taxes and panchayat taxes should not be abolished even if only taxes for land below 5 acres are given up, why Government should not help as the total loss will be only 19.18 per cent of the land revenue;

(d) why the rural sector should not be relieved of unemployment by the scheme of one earning member for members being worked for providing roads, reservoirs; and

(e) why the Green Revolution should not be introduced by subsidised inputs like fertilizers and pesticides to holding of less than an acre which only constitute 1.27 per cent of the total ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (e). The Question involves expression of opinion, inferences and arguments which are beyond the scope of answer to a Parliament Question.

It may, however, be mentioned that with regard tc part (b) of the Question, the State Government gave an asurance at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in September 1970 that every effort will be made for expeditious distrtbution of cultivable waste lands at the disposal of State Governments. With regard to part (d) of the Question, a proposal is under consideration for relieving distress due to unemployment in the rural sector.

Merger of Bankrupt Firms to save Labour from Unemployment

2432. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) with refrences to report in the Indian Express (Bangalore edition) of the 28th October whether he has considered saving labour from unemployment by mergar of bankrupt firms with solvent ones by suitable amandment of the Income Tax Law;

(b) if the objection is loss of Incometax whether the carry over of losses could not be limited to a short period; and

(c) the compensation paid to 15,000 workers retrenched in 15 cotton mills in West Bengal which were closed and how this

could compare with the carry over losses, in case the mills had been amalgamated ?

THE MINISTFR OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVATYA) : (a) Government in the Ministry of Labour have not seen the Press Report in question, nor has any occasion arisen far tham to consider the matter.

(b) and (c). Do not arise,

Air Stations for Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu

2434. SHRI NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand that A. I. R, Station should be located in Pondicherry and Goa, Deman and Diu;

(b) if so, when the proposed station is likely to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K GUJRAL) : (a) Radio Stations are already functioning at Pondicherry and Panaji (Goa). Daman and Diu are served by the Bombay and Rajkot stations respectively.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Government Film on Netaji

2435. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Mrinal Sen has declined to undertake production of Government film on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, whether representation has been received by Government from different film producers for undertaking the work;

(c) if so, the names of the organisations making representation or responding to tender call by Government; and

(d) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Films Division had invited tenders from the following dependable producers of West Bengal all of whom responded to the calls :-

(1) Shri Ashis Mukherjee

(2) Shri H. S. Das Gupta

(3) Shri Ranbir Ray

(4) Shri A. K. Banerjee

(5) Shri H. M. Sen

The following producers had also expressed their desire to undertake production of the films--

(1) M/s. Tirthan Bharti of Calcutta

(2) M/s. AKB Films, Calcntta

(3) I. N. A. Association, Calcutta

(4) M/s. Associated Film Technicians Calcutta

(d) After careful consideration it was decided by Films Division to assign the production of the film to Shri Ashis Mukherjee. After this decision was taken a memorandum was received from some film makers of Calcutta suggesting the name of M/s. Associated Technicians for producing thir film.

Harassment of East Pakistan Refugees in Nainital Area in U. P.

2437. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the refugees settled in the

Nainital area of Uttar Pradesh are suffering from many difficulties at present ;

(b) whether they have subjected to physical tortures by some outside people and their lands are being forcibly occupied by others or they are being ejected from their lands on one plea or the other ; and

(c) if so, the details about the harassments caused to the East Pakistani refugees settled at Nainital and the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

दोषरहित बीजों की नई किस्म का वितरण

2438. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्रिपल जीन ड्वार्फ गेहूं की कौनसी किस्म वितरित की गई है तथा उसके क्या गुण हैं ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान को लाल बहादुर किस्म के गेहूं के बीज देने तथा उत्तर प्रदेश को किस्म संख्या 301 के बीज देने के उपरान्त इनको दोषपूर्ण पाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया गया है कि गेहूं के बीज की वितरित की जा रही नई किस्म दोषरहित है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे): (क) केन्द्रीय बीज समिति की किस्म निर्मुक्ति उप-समिति ने 15 सितम्बर 1970 को हुई अपनी बैठक में राजस्थान को छोड़कर, उत्तरी तथा पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों में सामान्य कृषि के लिये गेहूं की "हीरा" नामक एक नई ट्रिपल जीन बौनी किस्म को निर्मुक्ति की सिफारिश की है। इस नयी किस्म के दाने कुछ बड़े, मध्यम लम्बाई तथा अम्बर रंग और सख्त बनावट के होते हैं। उत्तरी तथा पश्चिमी मैदानों में इससे अधिकतम उपज प्राप्त हुई है तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों और जम्बू तथा कश्मीर में काफी उपज प्राप्त हुई है। इस नयी किस्म का उत्पादन कल्याण सोना की तुलना में अधिक है।

(ख) गेहूं की "लाल बहादुर" तथा "यू. पी. 301" किस्में निर्मुक्त नहीं की गई हैं, किन्तु राज्य किस्म निर्मुक्ति समिति द्वारा "यू. पी. 301" किस्म को उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि के लिये निर्मुक्त कर दिया गया था। भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय किस्म निर्मुक्ति समिति द्वारा 1969 में "लाल बहादुर" तथा "यू. पी. 301" की निर्मुक्ति के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था, किन्तु इनकी निर्मुक्ति की सिफारिश नहीं की गई। उत्तर प्रदेश में "यू. पी. 301" की निर्मुक्ति के समय से उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत नहीं प्राप्त हुई है फिर भी गेहूं के अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परीक्षणों में इसके उत्पादन, रोग प्रतिरोधता तथा अन्य गुणों का पूर्ण मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।

(ग) नयी किस्म "हीरा" को यलोरस्ट (पीला किट्ट) के प्रति पर्याप्त क्षेत्र प्रतिरोधता, अन्यों की अपेक्षा कम गिरने वाली तथा अत्याधिक उर्वरकता की परिस्थितियों में अधिक फसल तथा अच्छे किस्म का अनाज प्रदान करने वाली होने के कारण निर्मुक्त किया गया था।

दिल्ली टेलीविजन पर कार्यक्रम देने की क्षमता तथा अवधि में वृद्धि

2439. **श्री महाराजसिंह भारती :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के टेलीविजन केन्द्र की कार्यक्रम देने की क्षमता और अवधि कब तक बढ़ायी जायेगी तथा वह कितनी बढ़ायी जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कु. गुजराल) :

15 जुलाई, 1970 से दिल्ली टेलीविजन केन्द्र के सामान्य कार्यक्रमों की अवधि बढ़ाकर रविवार के दिन 4 घन्टे तथा सप्ताह के अन्य दिन 3 घन्टे कर दी गई है । दिल्ली टेलिविजन केन्द्र की सुविधाओं का और विस्तार करने की योजना विचाराधीन है ।

कृषि मशीनों, उर्वरकों, कीटनाशी आदि में आत्म निर्भरता

2440. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश कृषि मशीनों, उर्वरकों कीटनाशी आदि के उत्पादन में आत्म निर्भर नहीं है, और आगामी पांच वर्षों में भी इस मामले में आत्म निर्भर होने की कोई आशा नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका कारण कृषि के प्रति सरकार की उदासीनता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) :

(क) कृषि मशीन

सन् 1973-74 के लिये ट्रैक्टरों की अनुमानित मांग 90,000 है । पांच फर्मों को ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेन्स दिये गये हैं तथा इस समय वे प्रतिवर्ष 30,000 ट्रैक्टर बना रही है। कुल 16,000 ट्रैक्टरों के प्रतिवर्ष की उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए नई फर्मों को लाइसेन्स दिये गये हैं इस प्रकार कुल वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 46,000 ट्रैक्टर हो गई है । लाइसेन्सिंग समिति द्वारा चार फर्मों को 44,000 ट्रैक्टर प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन क्षमता के आशा पत्र दिए जा चुके हैं तथा 3 अन्य फर्मों को 27,000 ट्रैक्टर प्रतिवर्ष उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए आशा पत्र देने की सिफारिश की गई है। इस प्रकार कुल मिला कर प्रति वर्ष 117,000 ट्रैक्टरों की क्षमता के लिये सिफारिश की गई है, या स्वीकृति अथवा आशय पत्र जारी किये जा चुके हैं । औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय के पास 90,550 ट्रैक्टर प्रति वर्ष की उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए 12 आवेदन पत्र विचारार्थ पड़े हैं ।

कृषि कार्य के लिए क्रालर ट्रैक्टरों की मांग के सम्बन्ध में 1000 ट्रैक्टर प्रति वर्ष की क्षमता वाले कारखाने को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है तथा उसने उत्पादन कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है । 'कम्बाइन हार्वेस्टर' जैसी आधुनिक मशीनों के निर्माण का एक कारखाना पहले ही निर्माण कार्य कर रहा है, तथा लाइसेन्स समिति ने एक अन्य फर्म को लाइसेन्स देने की सिफारिश की है । इस से प्रतीत होगा कि देश में पर्याप्त उत्पादन क्षमता बनाई जा रही है जिससे अगले कुछ वर्षों में हमारा देश आत्म निर्भर हो जाएगा ।

उर्वरक :

चूंकि देश में पोटाश की खाने नहीं है अतः मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पोटाश को आयात करना पड़ता है । नाइट्रोजनस तथा पोटाशिक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन में 1969–70 में पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में 30 प्रतिशत तथा 5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है, जो कि पिछले वर्ष में हुई उर्वरक की खपत का आधा था शेष उर्वरक आयात किया गया था । मद्रास, कोचीन, तलचेर, रामागुण्ठम, हल्दिया, आदि में नए उर्वरक कारखाने लगाए जा रहे हैं तथा सिन्दरी, नंगल ट्राम्बे आदि में स्थित कारखानों की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा रहा है ताकि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नाइट्रोजन तथा फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त की जा सके ।

क्रमिनाशी तथा कीटनाशी :

क्रमिनाशक औषधियां तैयार करने वाला उद्योग देश में वनस्पति रक्षा के लिए सभी

आवश्यक उपस्करों तथा आदानों के निर्माण में समर्थ हैं। इस समय देश में 70,278 मैट्रिक टन की लाइसेन्स क्षमता वाली 16 फर्में कीटनाशी दवाओं का निर्माण कर रही हैं। देश में विभिन्न किस्मों की 38 कीटनाशी दवाओं का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

देश में सभी प्रकार के वनस्पति रक्षा उपकरणों के निर्माण के विषय में यह कहा जा सकता है कि संगठित रूप में तथा छोटे पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने वाली 20 फर्में उनका उत्पादन कर रही हैं। इस समय सरकार की निगाहों में इन उपकरणों की उपलब्धि में किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं है।

(ख) भारत सरकार कृषि मशीनरी तथा उर्वरकों की बढ़ती हुई मांग से भली प्रकार अवगत है तथा उसे पूरा करने के लिए स्वदेशी उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए सभी उपाय कर रही है।

Vacant Plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

2441. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of plots are lying vacant in different rehabilitation colonies of Delhi ;

(b) whether Delhi Administration has suggested that these plots be transferred to it or to Delhi Municipal Corporation so that they could be put to proper use ; and

(c) if so, the hitch in accepting this reasonable suggestion of Delhi Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration had asked for the transfer of 1300 plots in Geeta Colony for allotment to squatters in Delhi.

(c) They had been informed that there was no objection to the transfer of the plots required by the Delhi Administration at the market rate. The auctions of these plots were also stayed temporarily to enable Delhi Administration to send their firm demand, which, however, was not received.

अशोक होटल, दिल्ली में सौन्दर्य प्रतियोगिता

2442. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में अशोक होटल, दिल्ली में कुछ पत्रिकाओं तथा कम्पनियों द्वारा सौंदर्य प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रतियोगिता में निर्णायकों के क्या नाम थे;

(ग) क्या ऐसी प्रतियोगिताएं हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता के प्रतिकूल नहीं हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी प्रतियोगिताओं को अवैध घोषित करने तथा उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कु. गुजराल) : (क) यह मंत्रालय इस प्रकार की प्रतियोगिताओं से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। तथापि, इस बारे में अखबारों में छपे समाचार इस मंत्रालय के ध्यान में आये हैं।

(ख) इस बारे में इस मंत्रालय के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) इस विषय पर इस मंत्रालय ने कोई राय कायम नहीं की है।

(घ) यह मंत्रालय ऐसे किसी कानून का संचालन नहीं कर रहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार की प्रतियोगिता पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा सके।

Completion of Distibution of Land in West Bengal to Adivasis and Harijans

2443. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government of West Bengal has given a directive of the District authorities on the 27th October for complete distribution within next four months of lands which are already vested with the Government and are also free from Court injunctions;

(b) if so, whether the Government have ascertained how much land would be available for distribution of this score; and

(c) whether Government have also directed that only landless people specially Adivasis and Harijans would be beneficiaries of this and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) In pursuance of the West Bengal Government's decision to continue uninterrupted, the special efforts for the recovery of surplus land still with landowners including the benami land and their distributions among the landless and the poor peasants, instructions have been issued for expeditious distribution of vested lands. For quicker disposal of cases steps are being taken to place the facts before the Courts through competent, lawyers specially appointed in each district.

(b) Out of 865583 acres of agricultural land which have vested in the State, 347055 acres have been distributed upto September 1970. It is reported that 172,000 acres are involved in litigation. A considerable area of land though recorded as agricultural land is actually unsuitable for cultivation and as such could not be distributed. It is, therefore, not possible to ascertain precisely how much land would become available for distribution as a result of the recent special efforts for distribution of surplus lands.

(c) The land at the disposal of the Government is to be distributed in accordance with Section 49 of the West Bengal Land Reform Act and rules made thereunder. Wherever feasible, preference is given to landless people and the small cultivators belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shortfall in production of Wheat in certain States

2444. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether big shortfall in the production of wheat is expected in certain States during the next 'Rabi';

(b) if so, the names of the States and the estimated shortfall as against the target of wheat production; and

(c) the reason for the shortfall and its likely effect on the procurement of wheat for central pool as also on the import of foodgrains under PL-480?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Sowings of wheat are still in progress in different States. It is therefore, too early at this stage to give any idea of the size of the crop in the current year and consequential effects on prrocurement and imports.

View of Agricutural Price Commission on Estimates of foodgrain production and stoppage of Imports

2445. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be plesed to state:

(a) whether in its recent report the Agricultural Price Commission has expressed doubts in regard to the estimated achievement of growth in foodgrains and the stoppage of imports even after 1971; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Goverment in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a)and(b). The Agricultural Prices Commission in their report on Price Policy for Kharif cereals for 1970-71 Season have expressed the view that it will be rash to postulate a growth rate significantly exceeding 4% per annum for the output of foodgrains in the next few years. They have also observed that with a rate of growth of 4% an imbalance between the demand and domestic production of foodgrains would continue, although it would gradually diminish from nearly 4 million tonnes to 0.4 million tonnes by 1974.

Efforts are being made to achieve the target envisaged under the Fourth Year Plan. It is also the policy of the Government to eliminate all concessional imports by the end of 1971.

Meetings of Board of Directors of Film Finance Corporation

2446. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of Board of Directors of Film Corporation held during the last two and half years; and

(b) the names of the Directors who have attended each one of the Board's meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) No. of Board of Directors, meetings held during the last two and half years:-

1968-69	6 meetings
1969-70	5 meetings
April-'70-September '70.	2 meetings

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Please in Library. See* No. LT-4397/70]

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में चीनी मिल मालिकों पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशियां

2447. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या श्रम **तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के चीनी मिल मालिकों के पास अलग-अलग कर्मचारियों की कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) बकाया राशियों को दिलाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के प्रशासन का सम्बन्ध कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है, जो एक स्वायत संगठन हैं, और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है, जिसमें बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की छूट न प्राप्त उन चीनी मिलों के नाम जिन्हें भविष्य निधि की एक लाख या अधिक रुपयों की राशि अदा करनी बाकी थी, 30 जून, 1970 को देय राशि, और उक्त राशि को वसूल करने की कार्यवाही सम्बन्धी सूचना, जो कि भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भेजी गई है, दी गई है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या** LT—3498/70]

किसानों को उनकी सम्पत्ति के लिए पास बुक जारी करना

2448. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने किसानों को अनावश्यक कठिनाइयों से बचाने की दृष्टि से उनको, उनकी कृषि के बारे में "पास बुक" जारी करने में रुचि ली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन राज्यों ने इस

योजना को क्रियान्वित किया है उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां

(ख) निम्नलिखित राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने प्रमाण-पत्र अथवा पास-बुकें दी हैं:—

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा त्रिपुरा ।

पश्चिम बंगाल भी पासबुक देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है ।

Crossbar Automatic Telephone Exchange in Ranchi and in other Cities

2449 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established a crossbar automatic telephone exchange in Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide such facilities in other important cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) Yes.

(b) Already 13 exchanges of the cross bar type have been installed in various parts of country. More exchanges are under installation and in future, more and more exchanges of this type would be installed. For this purpose the existing telephone factory at Bangalore was expanded to manufacture Crossbar type of automatic exchange.

Percentage of population dependant on Agriculture and their annnal income

2450. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total population in the country which depend entirely upon Agriculture; and

(b) the average of their annual income during 1968-69 and 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB-SHINDE): (a) and (b). Data on total population in the country depending entirely upon agriculture and the average of their annual income are not compiled. However, during 1960-61, the number of persons occupied in agriculture and net income per occupied persons were 131 milion and Rs. 493/- respectively. Similar estimates regarding net income per occupied person for later years could not be worked out due to non-availability of data in respect of number of porsons occupied in agriculture.

Evaluation of Crop potential and boosting of Soil Conservation

2451. SHRI MAYAVAN. Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has certain scheme in view to evaluate the crop potential of 800,000 acres at a cost of Rs 7 5 lakhs;

(b) if so, whether Government have also undertaken the survey of 275,000 hectares in catchment regions;

(c) if so, when the plan to boost work on soil conservatioa is likely to be taken in hand; and

(d) the scheme under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB-SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of soil survey in five innovative IADP district has been initiated during Fourth Five Year Plan. During the

year 70-71, an area of 8.00 lakh hects, is likely to be surveyed at a total cost of Rs. 7 50 lakhs.

(b) A detailed soil survey of 2.75 lakh hectares is being undertaken in the catchments of 13 continuing and 8 newly selected river valley projects during the year 1970-71.

(c) and (d). The Centrally Sponsored Programme of soil and water conservation in the catchments of river valley projects has been intensified during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The work is being concentrated in the priority watersheds identified by aerial photo interpretation and detailed soil survey. An outlay of Rs 2700 lakhs has been approved under the Centally Sponsored Programme during the Fourth Plan.

Film on Netaji Postponed

2452. SHRI J. AHMED : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have postponed the work on a feature film on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in view of the enquiry pending; and

(b) if so, whether the work will be resumed as soon as the enquiry is over ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No feature film is being produced by the Government of India on Netaji. Two feature films on Netaji produced by private parties have already been released. A private producer has been commissioned by the Films Division to produce a documentary film on Netaji.

(b) The question does not arise.

Strike by Road Corporation Workers in West Bengal

2453. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a strike was observed by theWorkers belonging to the Road Corporation of India on the 22nd October, in West Bengal and Bihar in protest agnaist the police firings, lathi-charges and the use of the tear-gas on the workers of Sankrail Food Depot, Howrah;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to institute an impartial inquiry into the Sankrail incident; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

राजस्थान में खादर को कृषि योग्य बनाया जाना

2454. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान में खादर को कृषि योग्य बनाने पर कितना व्यय किया गया;

(ख) इस योजना पर उक्त अवधि में कोटा राजस्थान में कितना व्यय किया गया;

(ग) इस योजना के भावी कार्यक्रमों के लिए कितना धन नियत किया गया है तथा उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कुल कितनी भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाया गया; और

(ङ) कृषि योग्य बनाई गई भूमि का किस उद्देश्य से उपयोग किया जा रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा 1967-68 से 1969-70 तक के पिछले 3 सालों में

राज्य योजना स्कीमों के अधीन 5.29 लाख रुपये और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के अधीन 2·38 लाख रुपये की रकम व्यय की है।

(ख) कोटा में बीहड़ भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए एक मार्गदर्शी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम का काम 1969-70 में आरम्भ किया गया था और उस वर्ष 2·38 लाख रुपये की रकम व्यय की गई थी।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राजस्थान में बीहड़ भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के अधीन 50 लाख रुपये की राशि और राज्य योजना में 16 लाख रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की है। केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम में 2500 एकड़ भूमि को कृषि अधीन और 2500 एकड़ को वनारोपण के अधीन लाने की व्यवस्था है। इस के अतिरिक्त चौथी योजना की अवधि में 5000 एकड़ में राज्य योजना स्कीम के अधीन वनारोपण करने की व्यवस्था है।

(घ) केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के अधीन 200 एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य बना कर कृषि अधीन लाई गई है और 150 एकड़ वनारोपण के अधीन लाई गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य योजना स्कीम के अधीन 7687 एकड़ भूमि में वनारोपण किया गया है।

(ङ) यह स्कीम चौथी योजना के आरम्भ की गई है ताकि बड़े आकार की बीहड़ भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के तकनीकों और आर्थिक सम्भाव्यताओं को निर्धारित किया जाये और उन्हें वनारोपण और काश्त धन्धों के लिये प्रयोग में लाया जा सके।

शिमला में हुआ अखिल भारतीय संवाददाता सम्मेलन

2455. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में शिमला में हुई अखिल भारतीय समाचार पत्र सम्पादक सम्मेलन में पास किये गये संकल्प की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कु. गुजराल) : (क) अखिल भारतीय समाचार पत्र सम्पादक के महासचिव द्वारा भेजे गये सम्मेलन के शिमला अधिवेशन में पारित प्रस्ताव सदन की मेज पर रख दिये गये हैं।

(ख) समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापन देने सम्बन्धी सरकार की वर्तमान नीति सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गयी : देखिये संख्या** LT–4399/70]

अखबारी कागज आवंटन सम्बन्धी वार्षिक नीति आयातित तथा देशी स्त्रोतों से उपलब्ध होने वाले अखबारी कागज तथा छोटे और मंझोले समाचार पत्रों के विकास को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाई जाती है।

समाचार पत्रों के पंजीकरण तथा अखबारी कागज के आवंटन की वर्तमान प्रक्रिया सरल है तथा प्रार्थना पत्रों पर अविलम्ब कार्रवाई करने के लिए समस्त अपेक्षित जानकारी प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप है।

वर्तमान नियमों के अन्तर्गत 2,000 प्रतियों तक की खपत का दावा करने वाले प्रकाशकों को आडिटर का प्रमाण पत्र भेजने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लघु समाचार पत्र सम्बन्धी जांच समिति को इस संख्या को बढ़ा कर 5,000 या 10,000 तक करने के लिये अभ्यावेदन दिए गए थे। समिति ने इस सुझाव का समर्थन नहीं किया और सरकार ने उसकी सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली।

प्रस्तावों में निहित अन्य बातें केन्द्रीय सरकार से सम्बन्धित नहीं है ।

चीनी का सुरक्षित भन्डार

2456. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री रा. बरुआ :
श्री चेंगलराया नायडू :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 सितम्बर, के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में प्रकाशित इन्डियन शूगर मिल्स एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष के इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सरकार को चीनी का सुरक्षित भण्डार बनाना चाहिये जैसा कि खाद्यान्नों के बारे में किया जाता है ताकि मिल मालिकों को चीनी का स्टाक रखने के लिये अपना धन अवेद्ध न करना पड़े, और गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने के मूल्य का तुरन्त भुगतान कर सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकर मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार चीनी का आरक्षित स्टाक रखने से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ।

Reopening of Birla Concerns in West Bengal

2457. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 261 on the 6th August, 1970 regarding Memorandum regarding reopening of Birla concerns in West Bengal and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b) . Copies of the two Memoranda submitted to the Governor, West Bengal, by the Federation of Mercantile Employees Union and the Co-ordination Committee of the Birla Workers and Employees Union, referred to in parts (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 261 as funnished by the Government of West Bengal, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Please in Library. See.* No. LT-4400/70] According to information made available by the Government of West Bengal, while the question of referring some of the disputed issues to adjudication was under the State Government's consideration, following failure of the earlier conciliation proceedings, the parties desired a further attempt at conciliation. Although the State Labour Directorate have since held a number of joint conferences with the parties, on settlement has been possible so far: the State authorities are continuing their efforts to secure an amicable settlement.

Recruitment of Librarian for Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Pusa Institute

2458. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently an advertisement was issued for the post of a Librarian in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Pusa Institute;

(b) whether this post was advertised for Scheduled Castes; and

(c) whether this post has been filled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The post of Librarian in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Pusa Institute has not been advertised recently, Perhaps the Hon. Member is referring to the post of Head of Library Services at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Pusa, New Delhi which was advertised in May-June, 1969.

(b) Yes Sir, In the advertisement, it was stated that the post was reserved for a member of Scheduled Caste Community but would be treated as un-reserved if no suitable candidate of this Community was available.

(c) The post has not yet been filled.

Surplus Stocks of Rice and Sugar in States

2459. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large stocks of rice and sugar are surplus in the rice/sugar producing States;

(b) if so, the extent of excess stocks; and

(c) the arrangements made to procure these stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Surplus of rice offered by the rice-surplus States this year was not very much larger than last year and all the quantities are being taken over for the Gentral pool. Due to record production of sugar in 1969-70 season, the carry-over stocks at the close of the 1969 70 sugar season were substantially higher than those at the end of 1968-69 sugar season. These stocks will be released (i) for sale through controlled channels or export during the coming months; and (ii) for sale in the free market. It is too early to say how the sugar stocks will stand at the end of 1970-71 season.

Complaint of misbehaviour against Divisional Engineer, Telegraph, Ludhiana (Punjab)

2460. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Divisional Engineer Telegraph Ludhiana (Punjab P&T Circle) had slapped a Chowkidar on the 1st September, 1970 while on duty;

(b) whether the same D. E. T. had admitted his offence before the Vigilance Officer and the Director Telegraphs, Punjab Circle on the 2nd September, 1970 at Ludhiana:

(c) whether the Director of Telegraphs had confirmed this incident in the presence of Member Admn. (P&T Board) in course of a meeting granted by the latter to some unions affiliated with N. F. P./T. E. at Ambala on the 5th October, 1970; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government against the officer at fault ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, he had slapped a daily wages employee of his office.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The report received is under examination.

Complaint against S.D.O. Telephones Ludhiana

2461. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the S. D. O. P. City Exchange, Ludhiana had abused the line staff in his office premises on the June, 1970.

(b) whether this said S. D. O. tried to infuse communal feelings in the staff;

(c) whether the Co-ordination Committee of the P & T Unions had sent some telegrams to the D. E. T. Ludniana and P. M. G., Punjab against this attitude of the S. D. O. concerned; and

(d) if so, whether any enquiry had been instituted in the matter and if so, the findings of the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The officer denies having abused the line staff.

(b) No.

(c) A telegram purporting to have been issued by the Co-ordination Committee but signed only by Shri T R. Gupta. Divisional Secretary, All India Telegraphs Engineering Employees Union was received by the concerned D. E. T. on 13-6-70.

(d) The complainant failed to furnish full facts of the matter when he was asked to do so. The matter was, therefore, not pursued further.

P & T Employees Still facing prosecution in Courts due to September 1968 Strike.

2462. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of P & T employees who are as yet facing prosecutions in the courts in connection with the Central Government employees strike of September, 1968 ; and

(b) whether Government would like to take some lenient view and extend some concession to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) At the end of October, 1970, the number was 1034,

(b) The P & T Department connot interfere in these court cases as the Police have taken action in accordance with general orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs to file the charge sheets before the court against those guilty of violating the provisions of Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance.

Gift 'Cows' received in Punjab from U. K.

2463. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 125 gift 'Cows' have been sent by British people to the Government of Punjab , and

(b) if so, whether Central Government would like to take any intiative to benefit other States also in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 2.0 Heifers of Friesain Breed have been received by the Punjab Government as gift under a scheme for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, harijans and backward classes, through Christian Aid Society, London a body registered in the United Kingdom.

(b) The initiative in this case was taken by the Government of Punjab through Action for food Production (AFPRO), New Delhi a joint service agency registered in India under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Government of India assisted the Government of Punjab by releasing the required foreign exchange for transportation of these cattle from United Kingdom. There is no such proposal from any other State.

Central Government are importing exotic cattle under different schemes and distributing them among different States.

Scheme for Development of Poultry

2464. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether five hatcheries with a capacity of 50,000 eggs will be set up at Bombay Bangalore, New Delhi, Chandigarh and West Bangal for the implication of highly productive stock evolved at the poultry farm ;

(b) if so, whether 100 blocks established under a comprehensive scheme for development of poultry farm have been intensified ; and

(c) if so, how for the succes has been

achieved and what is the expenditure involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A comprehensive scheme for the development of poultry, viz., "Intensive Egg and Poultry production-cum-Marketing Project", was initiated during the 3rd Five Year Plan. 103 projects have so far been set up in different parts of the country under the scheme.

(c) The scheme has contributed to poultry development. A large number of poutry farms have been established since the scheme was taken up and the national production of eggs is estimated to have gone up from 2500 millions in 1961 to 5463 millions during 1968-69.

The outlay on buildings and equipment for one 'Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum Marketing-Project' is Rs. 2.47 lakhs. The working capital required is Rs. 8.85 lakhs. The annual recurring expenditure when the project has been established is expected to be about Rs. 1.65 lakhs and the receipts on account of services supplied about Rs 1. 85 lakhs per year.

A.I R. Leh

2465. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Leh Station has gone to air since November, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the programmes that are being relayed from this station ; and

(c) the extent it has proved useful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Central Aid to Rajasthan for Sinking of Tube-Wells during 1969-70 and 1970-71

2466. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has approached the Union Government for sinking of tube-wells for irrigation and other purposes during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTRE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SINDE) : (a) Rajasthan Government has not approached the Union Government for assistance for sinking of tube-wells for irrigation purposes during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 under the Minor Irrigation Programme. However, under the Rural Works Programme which aims at alleviating drought conditions in the selected districts of country by organising labour intensive works, the State Government had submitted a proposal which included sinking of tube-wells for drinking water purposes.

(b) As the tubewells are not labour intensive, it has not been possible to include these under Rural Works Programme.

छोटे किसानों के लिए विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत मछुओं को सहायता देना

2467. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या कृषि श्रमिकों और छोटे किसानों के पास भी मत्स्य क्षेत्र हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो छोटे किसानों के लिये विकास योजना तथा मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये योजनाओं के

अन्तर्गत मत्स्य क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों और मछुओं को सहायता न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार छोटे किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत मत्स्य क्षेत्रों को शामिल करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से ऐसा किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) कुछ छोटे कृषक उपान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिकों के मात्स्यकी सम्बन्धी कार्य में लग जाने की सम्भावना है और उन्हें इस गौण धंधे के लिए सहायता मिलेगी। उन के मत्स्यकी सम्बन्धी स्वामित्व का अभी पूरा पता नहीं है।

(ख) छोटे कृषकों, उपान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिकों की कुछ परियोजनाओं के अधीन मात्स्यकी कार्य अपनाने के लिये सुधरे जाल और उपकरण आदि सप्लाई करने के लिए सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है।

(ग) दोनों योजनाओं के अधीन विकास की मदों में मात्स्यकी भी शामिल है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Government Advertisements to Newspapers

2468. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the criterion adopted in giving Government advertisements to newspapers ;

(b) the total amount paid to newspapers last year by way of advertisements; and

(c) the amount paid to each of the following newspapers last year;

(1) The Times of India

(2) The Statesman

(3) The Hidustan Times

(4) The Indian Express

(5) The National Herald

(6) The Patriot

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The criteria for release of advertisements have already been laid down. The considerations noted below are kept in view while selecting newspapers and periodicals for use for Government advertisements :

(i) Effective circulation (normally papers having paid circulation below 1000 are not used).

(ii) Regularity in publication (a period of six months of uninterrupted publication is essential).

(iii) Class of readership.

(iv) Adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics.

(v) Other factors such as production standards, the languages and areas intended to be covered within the avilable funds.

(vi) Advertisement rates which are considered suitable and acceptable Government publicity requirements.

The political affiliation of a newspaper is not taken into account while placing Government advertisements. Newspapers belonging to all political parties and supporting different shades of political opinion are used for Government advertisements. Advertisements are, however, not issued to such newspapers and periodicals as indulge in virulent propaganda inciting communal passion or preach violence or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and

morals thereby undermining the basic national interests.

(b) Rs. 1, 19.07, 137.00

(c) Information regarding details of adevertisements released to individual newspapers, which is in accordance with the policy mentioned above, and the amounts paid to them, is treated as confidential.

Disposal of surplus Sugar

2469. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present surplus of sugar in the country and what will be surplus in the next year;

(b) the target of Government to export sugar in this year and how much sugar has been exported ;

(c) the proposal of the Government for the disposal of sugar; and

(d) the money invested by Government or the Nationalised Banks in the Sugar-Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The carry over stocks of sugar with factories on the 1st October, 1970 were 20 83 lakh tonnes. These stocks include sugar already released for sale during August and September, 1970 but not yet despatched by the factories. Taking this into account and the requirements for consumption for about 2 months before production from the next season becomes available for consumption, the surplus stock may be deemed to be about 10 to 12 lakh tonnes. The surplus next year will depend on production, consumption and export during the year. It is difficult to estimate the surplus at present.

(b) The quantity of sugar which India can export under the International Sugar Agreement 1968 in the calendar year 1970 is 3.25 lakh tonnes A quantity of about 2.62 lakh tonnes has already been shipped.

(c) The carryover stocks from the previous season will be released for sale in the coming months. The following steps have been taken to increase consumption:-

(i) State Governments have been asked to increase the scales of distribution of sugar in urban areas where these are low and to liberalise distribution in rural areas.

(ii) The allotment of levy sugar to States for distribution to domestic consumers was increased from 17.32 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 to 28.18 lakh tonnes during 1969-70.

(iii) The release of free sale sugar has been increased from 9.83 lakh tonnes during 1968-69 to 14.37 lakhs tonnes during 1969-70.

(iv) Efforts are being made to export as much sugar as possible under the provisions of the International Sugar Agreement, 1968.

(v) Restrictions on inter-State movement of free sale sugar have been removed.

(d) The peak level credit advance by commercial banks to sugar industry during 1969-70 was Rs. 254 crores.

Broadcast of late arrival of trains over A. I. R.

2470. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to broadcast late arrival of trains on All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPA-

RTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Advertisements over T. V.

2471. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Society of Advertisers had at a Conference held in New Delhi early this year suggested the use of Television as a means of advertisements, including commercial advertisements;

(b) if so, the precise suggestions made in this regard; and

(c) Governments reactions thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copy of the document setting out conclusions and recommendations of the Conference issued by its organisers is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4401/70]

(c) Government will take these into account in preparing their plans for TV development in the country.

गन्ने के मूल्य निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में किसानों में असन्तोष

2472. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रति वर्ष गन्ने के उचित न्यूनतम मूल्य, किसानों के हितों के संरक्षण की बजाय मिल मालिकों के हितों के संरक्षण के लिये निर्धारित करती है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों में बड़ा असन्तोष है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि गन्ने का उचित मूल्य निर्धारित करवाने के लिए किसानों ने इस वर्ष व्यापक आन्दोलन शुरू करने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बातचीत करने के पश्चात सर्व सम्मति से कोई निर्णय लेने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं । चीनी कारखानों को सप्लाई किये जाने वाले गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य गन्ना-उत्पादक के हितों को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित किया जाता है ताकि चीनी कारखाने उसकी दुर्बल स्थिति का शोषण न कर सके । गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य राज्य सरकारों, गन्ना उत्पादकों की एशोसिएशनों, चीनी उद्योग, कृषि मूल्य आयोग और अन्य सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखकर, निर्धारित किया जाता है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संचार व्यवस्था में सुधार और वर्ष 1971 में ट्रंककाल केन्द्रों तथा तारघरों की स्थापनाकरना

2473. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संचार व्यवस्था में सुधार करने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1971 में सार्वजनिक ट्रंक

काल केन्द्रों तथा तारघरों की स्थापना करने सम्बन्धी क्या प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जिन स्थानों पर डाक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो, वहां तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की योजना लाभकर होने पर सामान्यतः इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है। यदि इनमें घाटे की सम्भावना हो तो यदि इसमें दिलचस्पी रखने वाली कोई पार्टी संभावित पार्ट की पूर्ति करने के लिए तैयार हो तो किराये और गारंटी के आधार पर इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। किन्तु अविकसित क्षेत्रों में (जिनमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र भी शामिल है) तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने की दृष्टि से एक नीति बनाई गई है, जिसके अनुसार कुछ वर्गों के स्थानों पर उनके प्रशासनिक महत्व, जन संख्या और सामान्य तार-जाल से उनकी दूरी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए घाटे की सम्भावना होने पर भी ये सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा सकती है। एक सीमित संख्या में पर्यटन केन्द्रों, तीर्थ स्थानों और कृषि तथा सिंचाई परियोजना स्थलों और औद्योगिक बस्तियों में भी घाटे के आधार पर ये सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर विचार किया जाता है। चूंकि अधिकांश शहरी क्षेत्रों में इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था पहले ही की जा चुकी है, इसलिए नये खोले जा रहे अधिकांश तार घर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में है।

(ग) 1971 के दौरान देश में 400 लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन पर और 500 तार पर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। इनमें से अधिकांश ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही होंगे।

Research on Storage of Fish in fresh water Reserviors and Swamps

2474. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have research effort on an all India basis to stock fresh water reserviors and swamps in the country with large quantities of edible fish; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agriculture Research has sanctioned two all-India Coordinated Projects 'Studies on the ecology and fisheries of freshwater reserviors' and 'Propagation and stocking of sheeds of air breathing fishes for culture in swamps'.

The Co-ordinated Project on 'The Ecology and Fisheries of Freshwater Reserviors, has been sanctioned for a period of 4 years with effect from 1-4-1970. The investigations are being carried out at Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh), Bhavanisagar (Tamil Nadu) and Rihand (Uttar Pradesh). The total cost of the Project is Rs. 7,87,716.

The Co-ordinated Project on 'Propagation and Stocking of seed of air-breathing fishes for culture swamps' is also sanctioned for a period of 4 years with effect from 1-4-1970 at a total cost of Rs. 4,62 224 The Project will be operated at Methapore Fish farm and the swampy area in Dharbhanga District in Bihar, Ulubari Fish Farm in Gauhati and Bhadra Fish Farm in Mysore.

Credit from World Bank to Indian Directorate of Agriculture Aviation

2475. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has given some credit to Indian Directorate of Agricultural Aviation: and

(b) if so, the amount of credit given and the propose thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) and (b). Negotiations have recently been conducted with the International Development Association of the World Bank for a credit of $6 million for Agriculture Avaition Project in India involving import of 82 Air Crafts (35 Helicopters and 47 Fixed Wing Aircrafts) and spares etc., by the Private Operators and Government of India. Agreement for this credit has not yet been signed with the Association.

2. The purpose of the project is to have better control of crop pests and diseases through the expansion and improvemet of aerial spraying services throughout India.

Sugarcane arrears outstanding against Sugar Mills and steps for their payment to Farmers

2476. SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum price fixed by Government of sugarcane payable by sugar-mills, khandsari mills and Gur makers in various States, both at the mill gates and at the Railway sidings and the principles for proper fixation of reasonable prices;

(b) the total amounts still unpaid by various sugar mills towards the price of sugarcane supplied by the growers; and

(c) what Government have done and propose to do now to enable the mills and make them pay the outstanding to the growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories is fixed under clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, having regard to--

(a) the cost of production of sugarcane;

(b) the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agriculture commodities;

(c) the availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price;

(d) the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar; and

(e) the recovery of sugar from sugarcane.

The minimum price of sugarcane payable by vacuumpan sugar factories for sugar cane delivered at the gate of their factories during the year 1970-71 (1st October, 1970 to 30th September 1971.) has been fixed at Rs. 7 37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 percent or below with a premium of 6.6 paise per quintal for every increase of 0-1 percent in recovery above 9·4 percent. In the case of sugarcane delivered at any purchasing centre, if the sugarcane is transported to the factory by the owner by rail, a rebate of 32 paise per quintal is to be made from the aforesaid minimum price;and if the sugarcane is transported to the factory by road in the transport of the owner-a rebate, not exceeding 2 5 paise per quintal per kilometre subject to a maximum of 32 paise per quintal, is to be made from the aforesaid minimum price.

Minimum price of sugarcane payable by khandsari mills and gur makers has not been fixed.

(b) A statement showing the Statewise position of cane price due, price paid and balance due for the cane purchased during 1969-70 upto 30th September 1970 as well as the arrears of cane price for the previous season 1968-69 and for seasons prior to 1968-69 as on 30th September, 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT--4402/70*].

(c) The State Governments have been asked from time to time to arrange for payment of cane dues by factories within the stipulated time, and to take stringent measures against the defaulting factories, including their prosecution, to enforce prompt payament of sugarcane price by them. Such of the State Governments, as have no enactments or provision in their enactment for recovering arrears of sugarcane price as arrears of land revenue,

have been asked to consider making such provisions.

Supply of poor quality of Rice at high price to Kerala by Food Corporation of India

2477. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are complaints about the high price and poor quality of rice supplied to Kerala by Food Corporation for distribution to the fair price shops; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the quality and reduce the price of rice supplied to Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Complaint has been received against issue of raw rice and fine and superfine rice in Kerala. Kerala wants only boiled coarse rice. The availability of this variety of rice in the Central pool is not sufficient to met all the Kerala's requirements. The major portion of boiled and coarse rice available in the Central pool is being supplied to Kerala and will be continued to be supplied. There is no escape in the present situation from issuing some quantity of raw rice and of fine and superfine rice in Kerala. The prices of fine and superfine rice have been fixed on all-India basis and cannot be reduced for Kerala only.

Tapping of Sunlight through New Plant Types and Multiple Cropping

2478. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made in the direction of maximum tapping of sunlight through new plant types and multiple cropping;

(b) the results achieved so far; and

(c) the steps taken to utilise the experience gained in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Efforts are being made at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for tapping maximum sunight through new plant types and multiple cropping. Several plant types of wheat, maize, rice, *Sorghum* and pearl millet (*bajra*) are being studied for their photo-synthetic efficiency and rate of photorespiration, with a view to identifying plant types with high photo-synthetic and low rate of photorespiration. Both these characteristics confer a high yield potential on crops. As regards multiple-cropping, researches at the Institute have enabled the development of short duration crop varieties tailored to fix into multiple cropping systems. Thirs has been greatly aided by the concomitant development of agronomic techniques specially suited for such multiple cropping systems.

(b) In crops like wheat, several dwaraf varieties have been developed which have such a plant type that even at a higher fertility level they do not lodge like tall varieties and maintain tapping of sunlight to the maximum during its growth period. The tall varieties usually lodge and consequently all the growth activities stop leading to drastic reduction in yield. In maize wheat and cotton, some strains have been developed which have erect type leaves (Example - maize strain Sona-erect). Erect position of the leaves is conducive to equal exposure of both sides of the leaf as well as the lower and the upper leaves on the plant to sunlight enabling the plant to the maximum sunlight for higher grain production. Our country is very fortunate in getting sunlight all the year round. 'Relay Cropping' is a special type of multiple cropping where four food crops are grown in quick succession in a year on the same piece of land. This helps in tapping sunlight to the maximum by receiving it on leaf surface all the year round, giving as high production as 15-16 tons per hectare (four crops) against 8-10 tons per hectare (three crops), 4-5 tons per hectare (two crops) and 2-3 tons per hectare (single crop). In tapping sunlight during the shorter intervening periods of two main crops, short duration crops and their varieties would play an important role.

Similarly, 'Moong Pusa Badsakhi' (sown in April-end and harvested in June-end) is inter-cropped in between the two rows of sugarcane (planted in March and harvested in December). The sunlight falling in the intervening spaces of sugarcane rows is successfully tapped for growing an additional crop of *Moong* yielding 5-6 q/ha.

(c) The dwarf wheat varieties have replaced the tall ones in many areas in the wheat growing tracts of the country.

Dwarf rice varieties, which more or less erect leaves, making a more efficient use of sunlight, have been successfully extended in large areas. Relay cropping (an advancement over multiple cropping) has been introduced in the National Demonstration Scheme of Delhi State and many farmers now grow 4 crops in a year successfully in their fields.

Research on new variety of Wheat

2479. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of old varieties of wheat that have been replaced by new varieties so far;

(b) how far the change has resulted in increase in production during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the future research going on in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):(a) Almost all old wheat varietes previously in Cultivation under irrigated average fertility conditions are being replaced by new dwarf varieties. Thus C 273, C 281, Pb 591,NP 710,NP 718, NP824 and Kanpur 13, which were the most popular varieties, have been given up by farmers in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradhesh. NP 52 and NP 798 have been discarded in Bihar. In some regions, growing wheat under irrigation, about 95% of the wheat area is under dwarf wheats.

Under rainfed conditions, however, almost all the area is still under indigenous 'tall' varieties which are more adapted to low fertility conditions.

(b) This change to the cultivation of dwarf varieties has resulted increase in area under irrigated wheat crop and wheat production in the country. As a result the average yield of 913 Kg. per hectare (which was the highest) during 1964-65, has risen to 1091 Kg /he. during 1167-68, 1169 Kg/ha during 1968 69 and 1263 kg/ha. during 1968-70. Approximately, 20 million tonnes of wheat grain were produced last year as compared to about 12,26 million tonnes during the year 1964-65 preceding to the introduction of these dwarf varieties.

(c) The wheat improvement research in progress in the country is aiming at high ressistance to diseases, wide adaptability, suitability to short growing season, superior grain quality (particularly with regard to the *chapati*-making properties and of high nutritional value. The increase in yield per hectare is being brought about by the intensification of factors contributing to increased lodging resistance (by breeding triple dwarf varieties), resistance to diseases, drought and insect pests. The improvement in nutritional and *chapati*-making quality is being brought about by the hybridisation of existing dwarf varieties with the indigenous 'tall' and *macaroni* wheats, etc. Already some 'triple' dwarf varieties have been recently released for general crop production in the country. It is expected that still better varieties will become available with another year or so.

Eradicatin of Protein-Caloric Malnutrition

2480. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the distribution of nutritional seed kits, comprising seeds of high protein wheat, high lysine maize, nutritious millets, high and quick-yielding pulses good quality vegetables and fruits would help in the rapid eradication of protein-calorie malnutrition ;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction ; and

(c) the steps envisaged to eradicate malnutrition in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A variety of wheat known as 'Sharbati Sonora" has been released which has nearly 16% protein and relatively high content of lysine. A high lysine strain of maize has also been developed. Experimental investigations are in progress concerning genetic improvement of food grains for nutritional qualities. The programme is mainly in an experimental stage at present.

(c) While the basic need of good nutrition is sought to be met generally by the development of agricultural programmes along with animal husbandry and fisheries, speicial programmes are being developed for the eradication of malnutrition among certain vulnerable categories of the population comprising pre-school childern and expectant and nursing mothers. The programmes include supplementary feedings, distribution of certain vitamins and other essential nutrients and fortification of foodstuffs along with nutrition education.

Formation of a Workers Union of Golden Tobacco Co., Bombay

2481 SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Golden Tobacco Co., a family concern with assets over Rs. 12 crores, does not permit its workers in Bombay to form a Union;

(b) whether it is controlling these workers through indebtedness by giving them loans ; and

(c) whether Government undertake an examination of the wage structure and conditions of workers employed by Golden Tobacco Co. and relate these to other companies of comparable standing in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Selection of Districts for Dry Farming in States and Union Territories

2482. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in each State and Union Territory which have been selected for dry farming; and

(b) the facilities that will be afforded to the farmers in the dry farming project areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement indicating the names of the districts selected for the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4403/70]

(b) Incentives in the form of subsidies and loans for inputs permanent works and infra-structural arrangements will be provided to the participating farmers as indicated in the Note laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4403/70]

Theft of Telegraph Wire in Districts of Farrukhabad and Kanpur

2483. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the theft of telegraph wire is on the increase in the Districts of Farrukhabad and Kanpur in U. P.; and

(b) whether the communication system between these two disiricts was completely paralysed in the months April to June this year due to the theft of wire ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Theft of Telegraph wire has been reduced after August, 70, in the Districts of Farrukhabad and Kanpur in U. P.

(b) No, though there was deterioration, communication was not completed paralysed.

Survey of Agriculture Farm and Fruit Orchards Labour to bring them under the purview of E. P. F. Act

2484. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1499 on the 7th May, 1970 regarding survey of Agriculture Farms and fruit orchards labour to bring them under purview of Employees Provident Fund Act and state :

(a) whether the survey conducted by the Employees Provident Funds Organisation has since been completed; and

(b) if not, the time by which it will be completed and how much time Government will take for its consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b) . The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the survey is still in progress. The Central Government will examine the proposal in consultation with the interests concerned on receipt of the survey report.

Institution for Fertilizer Education

2485. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a fertiliser institution for fertiliser education in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of places where such an institution will be set up and the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is a proposal for setting up a Fertilizer Promotion Council for disseminating knowledge with a view to secure adoption of optimum and balanced application of fertilizers.

(b) The headquarters of the proposed Council will be at New Delhi. Other details are being worked out.

Disposal of Arbitration Cases of Food Department of Bombay Region

2486. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Gokhale conducts arbitration cases relatiug to Food Department of Bombay Region only after 5 P. M. when Government staff is reluctant to work after office hours;

(b) whether Shri Gokhale has not been able to finalise most of the cases due to his working after office hours for short while;

(c) whether Government are being put to great loss in such cases where Government are the claimant on account of delay in the disposal of cases; and

(d) whether Government propose to appoint any whole time arbitrator for the early settlement of arbitration cases, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is true that Shri Gokhale generally conducts these arbitration cases after office hours. The Government staff concerned, however have not shown any reluctance to do the connected work after office hours.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The delays, if any, in the finalisation of cases are generally

due to adjournments sought by the parties, and proceedings filed in the Courts by the parties for extension of time to publish the awards, etc.

(d) No. Sir, in view of the reply to parts (b) and (c) of the Question.

Appointment of Arbitrators for Conducting Cases of Food Department

2487. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri P. R. Ramchandani has been appointed as the sole Arbitrator for conducting arbitration cases throughout the country except for Bombay Region in respect of the Food Department;

(b) whether Shri P. G. Gokhale had been appointed as the sole Arbitrator for conducting arbitration cases of Bombay Region only in respect of Food Department in addition to his normal duties on extra payment ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving the cases of Bombay Region relating to Food Department to Shri Ramchandani and the steps taken or proposed to be taken for early settlement of arbitration cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Shri P. H. Ramachandani is the whole-time Arbitrator for cases relating to the Directorate General, Supplies and Disposals. He is also acting as Arbitrator in respect of some cases of the Department of Food, other than those of the Bombay Region, which are referred to him.

(b) Yes, Sir. Shri P. G. Gokhale is the Arbitrator in respect of the cases only of the Bombay Region. Cases of the other Regions are dealt with by Shri P. H. Ramchandani.

(c) The entrustment of arbitration cases to officers other than Shri P. H. Ramchandani has been done on considerations of administrative convenience. There is no significant or avoidable delay in the settlement of arbitration cases of the Bombay Region due to the preoccupation of the Sole Arbitrator with his other duties.

टेलीविजन क्षेत्र में भारत का पाकिस्तान, मलेशिया और थाईलैंड से पीछे रह जाना

2488. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत टलीविजन के क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान, मलेशिया इण्डोनेशिया, थाईलैंड आदि देशों से भी पीछे है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने देश में टेलीविजन का विस्तार करने हेतु क्या दीर्घकालिक योजना बनाई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ. कु. गुजराल) : (क) यह सही है कि ये देश टेलीविजन के क्षेत्र में भारत से आगे हैं ।

(ख) हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में टेलीविजन को दी गई कम प्राथमिकता तथा साधनों की कमी ।

(ग) चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान, दिल्ली टेलीविजन केन्द्र के अतिरिक्त, बम्बई/पूना, श्रीनगर, मद्रास, कलकत्ता तथा लखनऊ/कानपुर में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाएंगे। देश भर में टेलीविजन का विस्तार करने हेतु कुछ प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

मूंगफली का मूल्य निर्धारित करना

2489. श्री रघवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री दिनकर देसाई :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि मूंगफली के मूल्य अक्सर ऊंचे-नीचे होते रहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने तथा मूंगफली के मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, मूंगफली का मूल्य उत्पादन की कमी और अधिकता, जनसंख्या तथा आय में वृद्धि आदि के कारण बढ़ने वाली मांग में आने वाले अन्तरों के फलस्वरूप घटता बढ़ता रहता है।

(ग) उत्पादकों को सुनिश्चित रूप से समुचित मूल्य प्रदान कराने तथा मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने के लिये उठाये जाने वाले कदमों में आयात। निर्यात नितियों में समंजन तथा बैंक ऋण नीति और वायदा बाजार को नियमित करना सम्मिलित है।

चीनी मिलों को पुनः खोलना

2490. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यवार कितनी चीनी मिलों ने गन्ना पेरना आरम्भ कर दिया है और कितनी मिलें अभी तक बन्द पड़ी हैं ;

(ख) इन चीनी मिलों के बन्द होने के कारण कितने मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ; और

(ग) इन मिलों को यथासम्भव शीघ्र चालू करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) एक विवरण सलग्न है जिसमे 1969–70 के मौसम में जिन मिलों ने कार्य किया था उनकी राज्यवार कुल संख्या, जिन्होंने उस मौसम में 20 नवम्बर, 1970 तक पिराई कार्य शुरु कर दिया था और जिन्होंने उक्त तारीख तक 1970–71 मौसम के लिए पिराई कार्य शुरू किया था, उनकी राज्यवार संख्या दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग). चीनी उद्योग एक मौसमी उद्योग है और उसके चालू होने की तारीख पिराई के लिए गन्ने की उपलब्धि, संयंत्रों की मरम्मत तथा ओवरहालिंग कार्य का पूरा होना, गन्ने के पकने आदि जैसे विभिन्न तत्वों पर निर्भर करते हुए प्रत्येक वर्ष भिन्न-भिन्न होती है। आशा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित कुछेक कारखानों के अलावा जो एक सप्ताह अथवा 10 दिन देर से कार्य आरम्भ करेंगे, शेष सभी चीनी कारखाने सामान्य समय पर पिराई कार्य शुरू कर देंगे। तथापि, दो चीनी कारखानों ने सूचित किया है ··· एक आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा दूसरा तामिलनाडु·····वे 1970–71 मौसम के दौरान कार्य करने की स्थिति में नहीं होंगे।

विवरण

जिन चीनी मिलों ने 1969–70 में कार्य किया था और जिन्होंने 1969–70 और 1970–71 में 20 नवम्बर तक कार्य शुरू कर दिया था, उनकी राज्यवार संख्या सम्बन्धी विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	1969–70 में जिन मिलों ने कार्य किया उनकी संख्या	1969–70 में 20 नवम्बर तक जिन मिलों ने कार्य शुरू कर दिया था उनकी संख्या	1970–71 में 20 नवम्बर तक जिन चीनी मिलों ने कार्य शुरू कर दिया था उनकी संख्या।
1	उत्तर प्रदेश	71	51	30
2	बिहार	28	17	6
3	पश्चिमी बंगाल	1	1	—
4	असम	1	—	—
5	हरियाणा	3	1	2
6	पंजाब	6	1	—
7	राजस्थान	3	—	—
8	मध्य प्रदेश	5	—	—
9	उडीसा	2	—	—
10	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	19	10	2
11	गुजरात	5	4	1
12	महाराष्ट्र	41	33	36
13	मैसूर	10	8	10
14	केरल	3	3	3
15	तमिल नाडु	16	5	4
16	पांडिचरी	1	—	—
	जोड़	215	134	94

ग्राम विकास

2491. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्राम विकास की गति को तेज करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री स० चु० जमीर) : ग्राम विकास की सामान्य योजनाओं के अलावा ग्राम विकास की गति को तेज करने के लिए आरम्भ की गई कुछ योजनाएं छोटे तथा सीमांत किसानों को अपनी जोतों के उत्पादन में विविधता लाने तथा उसमें वृद्धि करने में मदद देने के लिए छोटा किसान विकास अभिकरण, सीमान्त किसान तथा भूमिहीन श्रमिक योजना और सूखे से ग्रसित होने की सम्भावना रखने वाले क्षेत्रों में ग्राम कार्यों की योजना से सम्बन्धित है। पूर्वोक्त योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त महिलाओं और बच्चों का एक संयुक्त कार्यक्रम, जिसका उद्देश्य पौषाहार शिक्षा के माध्यम से लोगों के पौषणिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना है, आरंभ किया गया है। एक बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि करने के लिए एक "क्रैश" रोजगार योजना लागू करने का भी विचार है।

Increase in Prices of Edible Oil Seeds

2492. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of Oil seeds have gone very high as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the prices of oilseeds at present and in the same period of corresponding year; and

(c) whether Government have fromulated any plan to curb the prices of Oil seeds in the country and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Prices of oilseeds during the current year have generally been higher than last year. The wholesale prices of major oilseeds at certain important centres as ruling on 6th November 1970 and those in the corresponding period of last year are given below :

Item/Centre	Variety	As on 6.11.70	(Rs. per Quintal) As on 7.11.69
Groundnut Bombay	Kernel bold	208.00	176.00
Rajkot	Peanutpod	125.25	115.00
Repe & mustard			
Kanpur	Yellow	200.94	179.83
Sesamum seed Bombay	Bando	202.00	187.00
Linseed Bombay	Bold	186 00	152.00
Castorseed Bombay	Bold	150.00	101.00

(c) The steps for stabilising prices include efforts to raise production of oilseeds, exploitation of nontraditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower, utilisation of minor oilseeds & cottonseed for increasing oil supply, augmenting the domestic supply by import of oilseeds and oils and regulation of bank credit and forward trading.

Shooting of Soviet Films in India

2493. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given permission to USSR for shooting Soviet films in India; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Permission has been granted recently to a team from USSR to shoot a small portion of a film in India.

(b) The permission has been given in accordance with the procedure prescribed for all foreign film producers coming to India for shooting films.

Per Capita Consumpation of Fish in India and other Countries

2494. SHRI K. HAIDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita consumption of fish in India during the First, Second and the Third Plan periods; and

(b) the per capita fish consumption in Japan, Ceylon, U. K., U. S. S. R. and U. S. A. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The annual per capita net availability of fish in India during the First, Second and Third Plan periods has been estimated at 1.77 kilograms, 2.28 kilograms and 2.19 kilograms respectively. These figures are based on total population. The fish eating population in the country is roughly estimated at 60%. The per capita availability for the fish eating population would be correspondingly higher.

(b) The annual per capita net availability of fish in Japan, Ceylon, U. K., U S. S. R. and U. S. A. for the periods corresponding to India's First, Second and Third Five Year Plans has been estimated as follows :-

Country	Annual per capita-net availability (kg.) during India's Plans		
	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan
Japan	45.89	50.76	60.45
Ceylon*	8.07	9.30	11.06
U. K *	26.23	25.66	28.03
U S. S. R.	10.78	12.27	16.01
U. S A.	16.86	17 34	17.39

It may be mentioned that on the basis of the estimated fish eating population, the per capita availability of fish in India in 1969 works out to 4.9 Kgs. In terms of total production, country-wise, India ranked sixth in 1968 with a production of 15.26 lakh tonnes, the countries with higher production being Peru, Japan, U. S S. R., Norway and U S A. The production in India in 1969 rose to 16.05 lakh tonnes.

Request from Punjab Farmers for Replacement of GDR Tractors, even after removal of their defects

2495. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government is aware of the fact that several Punjabi buyers of defective tractors from GDR on the 30th October, 1970 demanded from Punjab Government that the tractors be replaced with those of the standard make;

(b) if so, whether these farmers have also complained that the recent modifications carried out by GDR technicians in the defective tractors have been of no use;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring this fact to the notice of the GDR Government;

(d) whether Government to meet the demand of the farmers for replacement of defective tractors by standard ones; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). A Team of Technical Officers of the Government of India, representatives of GDR Suppliers and the Punjab State Agro-Industries Corporation is currently visiting the Punjab State to see whether modifications now being carried out on RS-09 tractors would provide a solution to the complaints. Further action about the replacement of defective tractors will be taken in the light of the recommendations of this Team.

Gokhale Commission Report on Oil Companies

2496. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations and observations made by the Gokhale Commission

*Note:- A substantial proportion of the availability in U. K. and Ceylon is from imports.

regarding the employees of private oil companies; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITAION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) (a) and (b) . The recommendations of the Gokhale Commission, were discussed at tripartite meeting held on October 15, 1969. Following the exchange of views, the employer's and workers, representatives agreed to hold bipartite discussions on the recommendations of the Commission with a view to coming to an amicable settlement on all issues within a month, failing which to report on their differences to the Labour Ministry for a further meeting. As the parties could not come to any agreement, Government is considering the question of effecting suitable amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, arising out of the recommendations of the Gokhale Commission, in consultation with the various interests concerned, to ensure some measure of job security for similarly placed workers in all industries, including the oil companies.

उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन-पत्र

2497. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में इस समय कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं;

(ख) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये कितने व्यक्ति प्रतीक्षा सूची में है; और

(ग) चालू वित्त वर्ष में कितने व्यक्तियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जायेंगे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 1272.

(ख) 34

(ग) मौजूदा प्रतीक्षा सूची के सभी व्यक्तियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाने की सम्भावना है।

टेलीविजन का विस्तार

2498. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीविजन के विस्तार सम्बन्धी विस्तृत योजना के पूरा होने पर लगभग कितने-कितने प्रादेशिक और रिले केन्द्रों से टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण आरम्भ हो जायेगा; और

(ख) इस योजना पर भारतीय तथा विदेशी, दोनों मुद्राओं का कितना व्यय होगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) देश में टेलीविजन के विकास के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार किए गए अन्तिम प्रस्तावों में 20 प्रादेशिक केन्द्र स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है जिनमें मूलरूप से कार्यक्रम देने वाले 20 स्टेशन और रिले करने वाले लगभग 150 स्टेशन होंगे।

(ख) 112 करोड़ रुपए। इसमें से लगभग 39 करोड़ रुपए की राशि विदेशी मुद्रा में होगी।

जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में डाक तथा तार घर

2499. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य में कुल कितने डाक और तार घर हैं; और

(ख) राज्य में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित डाक-तार कार्यालयों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 20-11-1970 को जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में 96 डाक-घर हैं, जिनमें से 110 में तार सुविधाएं मौजूद है। इसके अतिरिक्त श्रीनगर और जम्मू में दो केन्द्रीय तार-घर भी हैं।

(ख) 20-11-1970 को जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक-घरों की सख्या 888 और शहरी क्षेत्रो में 72 है। इनमें से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 69 और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 41 डाक-घरों में तार सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं।

चौथी योजना की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि विकास पर व्यय

2500. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये प्रस्तावित कुल नियतन में से कृषि विकास पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये निर्धारित किये गये कुल 393 करोड़ रुपये की राशि में से कृषि विकास के लिए इस समय 81.50 करोड़ रुपये और सहकारिता, सामुदायिक विकास तथा पचायतो के सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों के लिये 20.75 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की गई है।

1970-71 में मध्य प्रदेश को गेहूं की सप्लाई

2501. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1970-71 में मध्य प्रदेश को गेहूं की सप्लाई में कितनी वृद्धि किये जाने का अनुमान है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : राज्यों को मासिक आधार पर गेहूं सप्लाई किया जाता है। जनवरी से अक्तूबर 1970 तक मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय स्टाक से 118.7 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूं सप्लाई किया गया है। 1969 की उसी अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश को 47.3 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूं सप्लाई किया गया था। जहां तक भविष्य में गेहूं सप्लाई करने का सम्बन्ध है, सप्लाई की मात्रा, राज्य में चल रही सामान्य खाद्य स्थिति जिस पर मध्य प्रदेश की सप्लाई के लिए मांग आधारित होगी, केन्द्रीय पूल में गेहूं की उपलब्धि तथा अन्य कमी वाले राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करेगी ?

इंजीनियरों की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश का टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पूर्ण होने में विलम्ब होना

2502. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में इंजीनियरों की कमी के कारण वहां टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में कार्य तेजी से नहीं हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इंजीनियरों की संख्या नहीं बढ़ाने, और वहां टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजो का और अधिक तेजी से विस्तार नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सर्कल मे इंजीनियरों की कोई कमी नहीं है। ऐसा अनुमान है कि यह प्रश्न नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाने और मौजूदा एक्स-चेंजो के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में है। यह कार्य यथा-शीघ्र तेजी के साथ किया जा रहा है, बशर्तेकि इसके लिए सामग्री उपलब्ध हो।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्व निमाड़ तथा होशंगाबाद जिलों के कस्बों में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं के लिए अनुरोध

2503 श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ तथा होशंगाबाद जिलों के कुछ कस्बों के निवासियों ने सम्बन्धित कस्बों में टेलीफोन सुविधायें देने के लिये सरकार से अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) क्या उन कस्बों में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि से अधिकारियों द्वारा वहां कोई सर्वेक्षण पहले ही किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सर्वेक्षण करने के पश्चात् भी सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है;

(घ) क्या कुछ स्थानों पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये हैं, हालांकि वहां पर सभी सम्बन्धित कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) पूर्व निमाड़ तथा होशंगाबाद जिलों के 5,000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले सभी कस्बों में टेलीफोन सुविधा पहले ही मौजद है। मध्य प्रदेश के इन दो जिलों में 5000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले किसी भी कस्बे में टेलीफोन देने का कोई मामला सरकार के पास बकाया नहीं है।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Imbalance in Policy of sanctioning Loans by Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies

2504. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of his Ministry that duplication of finance has created an imbalance in the policy of sanctioning loans by the cooperative banks and credit societies; and

(b) if so, the measures Government are adopting to stop the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THAE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) and (b) . The approach in the Fourth Plan is to institutionalise agricultural credit to the maximum extent possible. The various institutional agencies catering to the requirements of rural credit have to function in an integrated and coordinated manner The cooperatives are the principal agencies for agricultural credit and the other institutional agencies are expected to supplement the work of the cooperatives. The States have been advised to set up coordination committees at the State and district levels for effective coordination and to avoid duplication. Imbalance in the policy of sanctioning loans by the cooperatives and other credit institutions is not likely to arise.

Class III Posts in Indian Agricultural Research Institute

2505. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of class III posts in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in various Divisions according to each station;

(b) the number of employees employed in each category of posts; and

(c) the number of employees who have so far opted for the Indian council of Agricultural Research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c) . The information is given in the statement, laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 4404/70].

Milk Chilling Plant At Bhamb'a in Himachal Pradesh

2508. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a milk chilling plant was recently inaugrated at Bhambla in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the said plant and its capacity; and

(c) whether Government have plans to set up similar plants in other States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A milk chilling plant was inaugrated at Bhambla in Himachal Pradesh on 31st October 1970.

(b) The esitmated cost of the plant is about Rs.3 lakhs and has a capacity to chill 2,000 litres of milk per day.

(c) Milk chilling plants as adjuncts to main dairy projects are being established by the various States Governments Central financial assistance for setting up such plant will be given as per approved pattern of assistance laid down by the Government of India for dairy development programme.

Production of Feature Films with Central Government Financial Assist nce

2509. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of financial assistance given and proposed to be given by the Central Government for the production of feature films during the current year indicating the names of the films and the producers and their Directors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4405/70]

Administrative Offices of Birla Group of Companies closed in Calcutta

2510. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Administrative Offices of the Birla Group of Companies which have closed their offices at Calcutta during the last one year;

(b) whether Government propose to hold talks with the Birlas to reopen their Administrative Offices in Calcutta; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Recovery of Benami Land and Distribution of vested Land in West Bengal

2511. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the recovery of Benami Land in West Bengal year-wise from 1968 to 1970; and

(b) the distribution of Government vested land in West Bengal to landless agricultural labour families, year-wise from 1968 to 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) In accordance with the information so far made available by the State Government, 865, 583 acres of agricultural land in *khas* possession of intermediaires have vested in the State upto September, 1970 as against 731, 519 acres reported upto June, 1969 and about 5 lakhs acres upto 1967 when the special drive for

detection of land held clandestinely in excess of ceiling by big landowners was initiated.

(b) 347,055 acres have been distributed upto September, 1970 to landless agricultural labourers and cultivators owning less than 2 acres of land as against 264,000 acres reported to be distributed upto June, 1969 and 189,338 acres distributed upto 1967.

Amendment of Working Journalists Act

2512. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Editor "*Amrita Bazar Patrika*", Calcutta recently made a statement that he has attained the age of 71 and he is still continuing as the owner-Editor;

(b) if so, whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Working Journalist Editors are made to retire at the age of 60 and even before;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the Editor of "*Amrita Bazar Patrika*", Calcutta, is also the owner of the said paper; and

(d) is so, whether he is considering to take steps for amending the Working Journalists Act in a way so that the same age of retirement is enforced on both the Working Journalist Editor and the owner-Editor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) (a) No such statement has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Ata and Wheat Supplied to Flood Affected Areas of West Bengal

2513. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Ata and wheat sanctioned and actually disbursed by the West Bengal Government for the flood affected areas during the period June to October, 1970;

(b) the quantity allotted in the name of each distribution; and

(c) the basis and principle of selection of persons for distribution of Ata and Wheat for flood-affected areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Defence Publicity

2514. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a measure to meet the qualitative needs of defence publicity, the integration of publicity and journalistic posts in the Directorate of Public Relations (Defence) with the Central Information Service had been approved in principle long back;

(b) whether the decision has since been implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay in implementing it; and

(d) the time by which the decision is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BRODCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The proposal of integration was earlier approved by the U. P. S. C. only in principle. Later, they desired a self Contai-

ned note along with particulars and upto-date Character Rolls of the officers involved. These were collected from the Ministry of Defence and sent to them. They have now conveyed their approval to the inclusion of a specified number of posts in C. I. S. and have also recommended that a Selection Committee may be set up in the Ministry to assess the suitability of the present incumbents on the basis of their Character Rolls and other relevant particulars. Thereafter, the approval of the Commission may be obtained to the recommendations of the Committee. Action in this regard is being taken in the Ministry. It is expected that the merger may be Completed by the end of 1970-71.

Building up Skilled Manpower

2515. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether building up skilled manpower is very essential for industrial progress and in this important task the employers have an important part to play;

(b) whether Government have urged the employers to actively promote group training efforts so that apprentices could get the full benefits; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of apprentices in the country at present and the number likely to reach by the end of the Fourth Plan; and

(d) the assistance Government propose to provide to the employers for the benefit of the apprentices ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The Apprentices Act, 1961 which was enacted for the regulation and control of training of apprentices in industry provides, inter-alia, that several employers may join together for the purpose of providing practical training to the apprentices under them by moving them between their respective establishments.

(c) 40,263. This number is likely to reach 75,000 by the end of the Fourth Plan.

(d) Obligations of Government and employers for the benefit of the apprentices have been laid down in the Apprentices Act, 1961.

Popularisation of High-yielding varieties produced by an American Scientist

2516. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken full advantage of the inventions made by the American Scientist Burlong in producing high-yielding varieties; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to popularize those varieties in all parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government has taken full advantage of the work done by Dr. Borlang in Mexico by making use of his advice as well as the wheat breeding material developed in Mexico since his first visit to India on the invitation of the Government of India in 1963. As a result of this visit the Mexican dwarf varieties, like Lerma rojo and Sonora 64, were tested on a commercial scale in 1963-64 and 1964-65 with the result that the farmers became aware of the possibilities of the high yielding ability of such varieties. Dr. Borlang visits India every year to discuss the programme and progress of wheat research with the Indian Scientists.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to popularise these varieties have been in the direction of rapid seed multiplication of the varieties introduced in 1963 and subsequently further improvement by the Indian scientists. The result of these steps is now evident in the wheat revolution which has taken place during the last 3 years.

Delay in despatch and delivery of letter from Delhi to Chandigarh and *vice-versa*

2517. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it takes three to four days for letters to reach Delhi from Chandigarh and vice versa; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in the delivery of mail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No Sir, According to the mail arrangements in force at present, letters posted in Delhi should reach Chandigarh the following day and vice versa.

(b) The question does not arise.

Loans to Farmers of Chandigarh for Tubewells and Tractors

2518. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amounts earmarked for loans for tube-wells and tractors for the Union Territory of Chandigarh are not utilised for the reasons that there is not enough number of farmers in the Union Territory who can fulfil the conditions for the grant of loans;

(b) whether the administration of the Union Territory has recommended relaxation in those conditions; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government to the recommendations of the Union Territory Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The amounts earmarked for the loans for tube-wells are being fully utilised in the Union Territory of Chandigarh There is no scheme under the Government of India under which loans are given to the cultivators in the U T. of Chandigarh for purchase of tractors; the question of not utilising allotments for such loans, therefore, does not arise.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Extension to Chief Producer, A. I. R.

2520. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that extension is being given to the Chief Producer, A. I. R. beyond the age of 58 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I K. GUJRAL) : (a) There are nine Chief Producers in All India Radio. So far, none of them has been given extension of service beyond the age of 58 years.

(b) Does not arise.

Farm Equipment from Australia

2521. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Australia is supplying Farm equipment in India; and

(b) if so, on what terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A Sheep Breeding Farm is being established with the assistance of the Australian Government at Hissar in the State of Haryana The Australian Government is to contribute machinery and equipment worth 81,500 Australian dollars for the development of the Farm. The Indian Government has to undertake construction of the necessary Farm buildings, provide staff, and develop the Farm in accordance with a plan drawn up in consultation with the Australians.

Increase in Agricultural Unemployment in West Bengal

2523. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that agricultural unemployment has increased in the District of 24-Parganas particularly in Sunderban region in West Bengal;

(b) whether any study for the reasons therefor has been made; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c)' Government have no information that there has been an increase in agricultural unemployment in the District of 24 Parganas.

With the co-operation of State Governments, the Government of India have launched various schemes in the agricultural sector in the country designed to mobilise rural manpower and provide employment opportunities to technical agricultural personnel in particular and to agricultural labour force in general. Some of these schemes are indicated below :--

(i) Small Farmer's Development Agencies;

(ii) Scheme for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers;

(iii) Rural Works Programme;

(iv) Farm Graduate's Scheme;

(v) Schemes for Establishment of Agro-Service Centres; and

(vi) Custom Service Centres.

As these Schemes progress in the District of 24-Parganas, they will no doubt have a favourable impact on the District's agricultural economy.

मध्य प्रदेश के भिण्ड और दतिया जिलों के गांवों के डाकखानों में दी गई फोनोग्राम सुविधा

2524. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भिण्ड और दतिया जिलों के उन गांवों के नाम क्या है जिनके डाकखानों में फोनोग्राम की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई है तथा उनके नाम क्या है जिनमें आगामी वर्ष में ये सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की सम्भावना हैं, और

(ख) क्या जिन डाकखानों में ये सुविधायें है उनका कार्य संतोषजनक है, यदि नहीं, तो किन कठिनाइयों का सामना किया जा रहा है तथा उसके क्या कारण है तथा उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री श्री शेर सिंह (क) . भिण्ड जिले में भिंड और महागांव और दतिया जिले में दतिया में फोनतार सुविधा दे दी गई है। अगले वर्ष भिण्ड जिले में गौहाद में यह सुविधा देने की संभावना है।

(ख) अभी तक कोई कठिनाई महसूस नहीं की गई।

मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ नगरों में टेलीफोन कनक्शन के लिए अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन-पत्र

2525. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के भिण्ड दतिया, लाहर, गोहदा और आमपुर में टेलीफोन कनक्शन सम्बन्धी कितने आवेदन-पत्र इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन है और नये कनक्शन देने के लिये अभी कितनी क्षमता उपलब्ध है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

	विचाराधीन आवेदन-पत्र	उपलब्ध क्षमता
भिंड	14	60
दतिया	4	12
लाहर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन पर	10	—
गोहाद	कोई नहीं	16
आलमपुर	कोई नहीं	—

लाहर के लिए 25 लाइनों के एक लघु-स्वचल एक्सचेंज की मंजूरी दी गई है, जो कि सामग्री प्राप्त होने पर खोल दिया जाएगा। आलमपुर में कोई सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर या एक्सचेंज नहीं है।

प्रतीक्षा सूचियों के सभी व्यक्तियों को शीघ्र ही कनक्शन दिए जाने की संभावना है।

Deputationists P. & T. Directorate debarred from promotion their Parent Offices

2526. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) wether the staff of Foreign Post Offices and R.M S. Offices from different parts of the country are posted in the Post and Telegraphs Directorate as Airmail and Surface-mail Accounting Clerks in the U.D.C. Scale and are debarred from any promotion in their respective parent offices; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing them equal opportunities of promotion as provided to the staff belongiug to the C.S. C.S in the Directorate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTINN AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) They are not debared from promotion in their respective parent offices so long they are not confirmed in the posts of ex-cadre U. D. C in the P. & T. Directorate.

(b) As the Air Mail and Surface Mail Accounting clerks do not belong to the C. S. C. S., they cannot be considered for promotion in that service. They are, however, eligible for promotion to the grade of L. S. G. in their own unit.

Accreditation given by P. I. B.

2527. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the official definition of the 'working journalist';

(b) whether it is the part of press accreditation policy of Government that except in cases of news agencies journalists with shares in ownership and management responsibilities are not to be credentials as correspondents; and

(c) the reasons why the Directors of the companies publishing Link and Patriot and owner-editors of several publications have been given accreditation by the P. I. B. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) In Section 2 (f) of the Working Jounalists (Conditions of Service and Miscelleaouns Provisions) Act 1955. 'Working Journalists' is defined as follows :

> 'Working Journalists' means a person whose principle avocation is that of a journalist and who is employed as such in, or in relation to, any newspaper establishment, and includes an editor, a leader-writer, news editor, sub-editor feature writer, copy tester, reporter, correspondent, cartoonist, news-photographer, proof reader, but does not include any such person who (i) is employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity, or (ii) being employed in a supervisory capacity performs either by the nature of the duties attached to his office or by reason

of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature.

(b) Under the rules, one of the conditions for accreditation is that the person concerned must be a Working journalist and employed whole-time as a correspondent. There is no bar to a correspondent who owns shares in a news organisation, seeking accreditation, since the ownership of shares does not affect his functioning as a whole-time correspondent. Correspondent sharing managerial responsibilities are, however, not ordinarily eligible for accreditation, but the Central Press Accreditation Committee which advises Government on matters relating to accreditation, has made an exception in the case of correspondents wo king as managers of *news agencies*.

(c) As stated in (b) above, financial interest in a news organisation is on bar to accreditation of a correspondent. According to information contained in the Press Registrar's Report, 1969, two Directors of the companies publishing *Link* and *Patriot* are accredited as correspondents. Of them, one is accerdited as a correspondent of long and distinguished service while the other represents two foreign newspapers.

Although editors of newspapers are not ordinarily eligible for accreditation (since they are not employed *whole-time* as correspondents), the Central Press Accreditation Committee has made an exception in the case of editors of weeklies who also function as correspondents of the journals, provided the weeklies and the editors satisfy other conditions, namely, standing and circulation of the newspaper and professional experience of the editors. Among the 330 accredited correspondents on the P.I.B.'s list only six are editors of weeklies.

Supply of Foodgrains to Mysore during 1969-70

2528. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual quantity of foodgrains demanded by the Government of Mysore for the year 1969-70;

(b) whether the entire demand was fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 1969(January-December) 252
1970 (January-December) 262
(In '000 tonnes)

(b) and (c) Demands received from Mysore Government are for supply of wheat, rice and milo. As regards wheat, Mysore Government's demand was met in full during 1969. During 1970, demands for January to September were met in full except that the quotas for January and August were slightly less than demands. Since October a reduced quota is being allotted as actual lifting by State nominees for the last few months was less than quantities allotted. Regarding rice they have not placed any demand for 1970. During 1969 a demand for 5 thousand tonnes only was placed as a rescue measure in January which was met in full. In June, a demand for a monthly allotment of 5 thousand tonnes was received. Keeping in view the stock position with the State Government and the monthly off-take, sufficient allotments were given to keep the public distribution system going. Demand for milo could not be fully met due to limited stocks with the Centre.

Setting up of Sugar Factories in Private Sector in Mysore

2530. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission for starting two sugar factories in the Private Sector, one at Gangavati in Raichur District and the other at Siruguppa in Bellary District, in Mysore State has been granted; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A licence has

been granted for the establishment of a Joint Stock sugar factory of 1500 tonnes daily cane crushing capacity at Siruguppa, District Bellary in Mysore State. The other application for the establishment of a new Joint Stock sugar factory at Gangavati, District Raichur in Mysore State has been rejected because according to the revised industrial policy of Government, preference is to be given to the co-operative sector for the setting up of agro-based industries.

Unemployed Registered with Employment Exchanges

2531. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed agriculture labour, industrial labour, general labour, drivers, engineers, teachers and Revenue Staff who approached the employment exchange for any job available in 1968, 1969 and 1970 separately;

(b) how much percentage of the above was absorbed in each year ; and

(c) the causes of increasing unemployment every year ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b) . Available information is contained in the attached statement.

(c) Faster rate of growth of labour force as compared to additional employment opportunities generated.

Statement

Category of job-seekers	No. of job seekers on the live register at the end of the year/period			No. of placements effected during the year/period		
	1968	1969	1970 (June)	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agricultural labourers	652	582	517	672	585	201
2. General labourers	1,04,035	1,11,592	1,18,149	1,08,398	1,15,515	49,074
3. Drivers (Motor vehicle and Motor cycle)	53,746	58,126	58,103	5,916	5,474	2,997
4. Engineers *	55,715	62,927	63,734	3,557	5,947	3,492
5. Teachers	1,41,498	1,65,640	2,01,785	71,710	72,805	33,427

Note : 1. *The figures include Degree and Diploma holders and those without any professional degree or diploma in Engineering.

2. Information regarding Industrial Labour & Revenue staff is not collected separately from the Employment Exchanges.

Lullaby over Air National Programme

2532. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the National Programme of recent past, the AIR had broadcast Lullaby from different languages;

(b) if so, the number of songs in each language ;

(c) whether prominence was given to one particular language; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kannad	...	2 songs
Gujarati	...	2 songs
Telugu	...	2 songs
Hindi	...	1 song
Maghi (Bihar)	...	1 song
Punjabi	...	1 song
Oriya	...	1 song
Marathi	...	1 song
Mewari (Kurseong)		1 song
Angami	...	1 song
Lusai	...	1 song
Khasi	...	1 song
Assamese	...	1 song
Kinnori	...	1 song
Mahasui	...	1 song
Goanese	...	1 song
Bengali	...	1 song
Tamil	...	1 song

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Memorandum from Central Government Fishing Seamen's Association

2533. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Central Government Fishing Seamen's Association recently;

(b) if so, the main demands of the Association;

(c) whether Government have considered their demands; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, a memorandum was received in the middle of October, 1970.

(b) The main demands are about the revision of the scales of pay and allowances of the floating staff, with retrospective effect from 1.7.59. The other demands are regarding the following:-

1. Fixing of working hours for floating staff.
2. Messing allowance to the floating staff while on leave.
3. Messing allowance to engine drivers at rate admissible to officers.
4. Provision of separate staff for watch duty at shore.
5. Preparation of a Departmental Manual.
6. Review of appeals of staff previously dismissed/terminated and later reinstated in service for pay and allowances.
7. Adoption of uniform scales for employees of same category in all units.
8. Opening of channel of promotion for employees after certain period of service.
9. Giving additional compensation to engine drivers for acting as sea going engine drivers.
10. Payment of hard lying money to crew of fishing crafts.
11. Insurance on life of certified crew.
12. Grant of earned leave to floating staff double the rate admissible to shore staff.
13. Higher posts be filled by promotion of floating staff only and not by direct recruitment.
14. Free supply of uniforms annually with washing allowance.
15. Setting up of permanent negotiating machinery at Central Government level as well as unit level.
16. Declaring the eligible persons quasi-permanent/permanent in time.
17. Making the incentive scheme, started on temporary measures, permanent and extending the same to all members of floating staff.

(c) and (d). The staff had been representing earlier that their scales of pay had not been adequately revised and that they had not been allowed dearness pay and other allowances as admissible to other categories of staff. The matter was reviewed in 1968 and it was decided that the existing scales of pay of the various categories of floating staff would be treated as revised scales with effect from 1.10.67 and the messing allowance attached to these scales would also continue to be admissible. It was also decided that the D. A., H. R. A. and C. C. A. as admissible to other Central Government employees, might be extended to the floating staff, as indicated below, with effect from 1-10-67:-

(i) *Dearness Allowance* at 50% of the normal rates admissible to other Central Government employees drawing pay in the revised scales.

(ii) *Compensatory (Ctty) Allowance* at 50% of the rates admissible to other Central Government employees.

(iii) *House Rent Allowance* at full rates as allowed to other Central Government employees.

The arrears due on account of the above orders were also sanctioned to the floating staff.

Orders conveying the aforesaid decisions were issued on 8-10-68, effective from 1-10-67. The floating staff were originally entitled only to pay in their scales plus the messing allowance. With the grant of D. A., C. C. A., etc. from 1-10-67, there has thus been substantial increase in their emoluments. The question of the revision of the scales of pay and allowance from 1. 7. 59 does not arise at this stage. The scales of pay and allowances of the various categories of Central Government employees are, however, now being reviewed by the Third Pay Commission.

The demand of the Association for fixing an 8-hour working day for the floating, has been duly considered by the Government. The vessels have to remain out at sea sometimes for several days together. It is obviously not possible to fix an 8-hour working day for crew of vessels. The special difficulties of the staff have, however, been duly realized and an Incentive Scheme, which compensates for extra fishing effort has been introduced by Government.

The demands of the Association, other than those regarding revision of the scales of pay and allowances and working hours, are being considered by the Government.

Fire in Super Bazar, New Delhi

2534. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a fire in the Apna Bazar, I. N. A. Colony, New Delhi on three consecutive days from the 2nd November, 1970;

(b) if so, the cause suspected for this fire on the three consecutive days; and

(c) the total loss in the three days' fire ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Police are investigating the causes of these fires. The results of the investigation are not yet known.

(c) The loss is estimated at about Rs. 1.10 lakhs. However, the merchandise, furniture and fixtures, are covered by insurance and the Super Bazar has preferred claims with the Insurance Companies.

Loan From F. A. O. for Agricultural Development

2535. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture

Organisation has recently granted new loan to India for agricultural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the total Food and Agriculture Organisation loans up till now to India, and the specific achievements therefrom by their utilization so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The F. A. O. does not give loans as such to member nations but provides assistance in various shapes. These are (a) fellowships (b) experts; (c) equipment; (d) information and advice etc, which have halped India significantly in developming h:r agriculture.

It may be added that the cost of fellowships, experts and equipment is generally provided under UNDP's Extended Programme of Technical Assistance of specific projects of UNDP,sponsored bythe FAO.

Setting up of Reptile Farms

2536. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is planning to set up reptile farms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India is actively considering the setting up of an experimental crocodile farm attached to Delhi Zoological Park.

Opening of a Post Office in Biharpur, District Darbhanga (Bihar)

2537. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether people of village Biharpur (present P. O. Bath, *via* Madhepur) in Darbhanga District, Bihar, have applied for a post office in their own village;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMANT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHI SHER SINGH) : (a) A representation for the opening of a Post Office at village Biharpur in Darbhanga district was received in the office of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Darbhanga division in January, 1969.

(b) & (c) . Another representation was also received for the opening of a Post Office at village Sundervirajit with a population of 2131 and within a distance of only 2 Kms. from the village Biharpur having a lower population of 489. After detailed examination the Postmaster General, Patna decided to open a Post Office at village Sundervirajit. This new Post Office will be opened shortly and will serve the village Biharpur also.

Value of work done by Shramdan

2538. SHRI SHIVA CHADRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the total monetary value of the manual works done by *Shramdan* in the country up till now; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): (a) Government have information on total monetary value of people's contributions in the shape of cash, kind and labour on works of community benefit in the community development blocks. *Shramdan* was roughly estimated to constitute 50% of the

total contributions. Exact figures of *Shramdan* are, however, not available.

(b) The value of total contributions in cash, kind and labour from the commencement of the programme on 2nd October, 1952 up to 31st March 1969 were estimated at Rs 159.60 crores. 50% of this amount or Rs. 80 crores (approximately) may be the value of *Shramdan*.

Allepy Radio Station

2539. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which Allepy Radio Transmitter will start functioning; and

(b) whether Government have any plan to expand and develop the present Calicut Radio Station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) By March, 1971.

(b) Permanent studios for this station will be constructed during the Fourth Plan period.

Report submitted by Director of Employment, Orissa regarding increase in number of Job Seekers

2540. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report submitted by the Director of Employment Orissa regarding the steady increase in the number of job-seekers in Orissa and other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, what positive steps are contemplated to help the jobless ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Statistics received from the employment exchanges and the State Directors of Employment (including that from Orissa) on a regular basis show a rising trend.

(b) Attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 566 answered in Lok Sabha on 11. 11. 1970.

Wheat in Central Pool

2541. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total tonnage of wheat in the Central Pool as on the 1st November, 1970;

(b) the names of the State Governments who have contributed towards the pool and the contribution of each State; and

(c) the total procurement target for the Central Pool ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) About 25 lakh tonnes.

(b) The States who have contributed wheat to the Central pool and the quantities of wheat contributed by them so far during the current marketing season are :

Punjab	about 19.2 lakh tonnes
Haryana	about 3.4 lakh tonnes
U.P.	about 3.0 lakh tonnes

(c) No procurement target has been fixed of the Central pool separately.

Verification of Stores of Delhi Milk Scheme

2542. SHRI V NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a high-powered team of accountants to verify all stores of Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) the names of the personnel of the team; and

(c) the terms of reference and when the team is likely to submit its report to the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. A two-Member Team headed by an Officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, nominated by the comptroller and Auditor-General of India, has been constituted by Government for undertaking a special physical verification of the stores of Delhi Milk Scheme.

(b) (i) Shri S. Ramachandran, an Officer of the Indian Audit & Accounts Service.

(ii) Shri C. P. Nijhawan, Assistant Commissioner (Dairy Development), Department of Agriculture.

(c) The team has been asked to undertake a special physical verification of all stores of Delhi Milk Scheme and to submit their report to the Government after giving an apportunity to the management to reconcile the discrepancies, if any. The work of physical verification of the stocks has commenced from October, 1970. As voluminous work is involved it is difficult to anticipate exactly how long the team will require to submit its report; but it will try to do so as soon as possible.

Manufacture of Tractor in Public Sector

2343. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved several proposals for the manufacture of tractors in the private sector;

(b) if so, the aroad outlines of the proposals; and

(c) the aggregate ouptput of the units sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) (a) to (c). A Statement furnishing the requisite information is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of firm	Make & Model of tractor to be manufactured.	Annual Capacity	Date of Licence Letter of Intent issued.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Ecorts Tractors Ltd., Faridabad.	Ford-3000 (46 hp)	6,000 Nos.	5-8-1970
	M/s. Kirloskar Tractors Ltd. Poona.	Deuta (25-75 hp)	10,000 Nos.	28-7-1970
3.	M/s. Ghaziabad Engg. Co. (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	DT-14B/7-25	10,000 Nos.	11-8-1970
4.	M/s. Steyr India Ltd., Bobmay.	Steyr (44 hp)	12,000 Nos.	11-8-1970
5.	M/s. Kemal Tractor & Engg. Enterprise, Hyderabad.	Guldner (15,25,35 & 45 hp)	10,000 Nos.	19-8-1970
6.	M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay.	BMC-4/25 (25 hp)	12,000 Nos.	20-11-1970
7.	M/s. Bharat Industries & Commercial Corporation, Calcutta.	UEI-45 hp	10,000 Nos.	20-11-1970
8.	M/s. Premier Irrigation Equipment Ltd., Calcutta.	David Brown (55 hp)	5,000 Nos.	10-11.1970

1	2	3	4	5
9.	M/s. Byford (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	Shibaura (37 hp)	6,000 Nos.	12-11-1970
10.	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad (Expansion)	Escort (25-35 hp)	9,000 Nos.	16-11-1970
		Total.	90,000 Nos.	

Note: Besides the above new schemes, five firms are already manufacturing tractors with a sanctioned annual capacity of 30,000 Nos.

Expenditure involved on setting up of TV stations during Fourth Plan

2544. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when TV stations scheduled for Fourth Plan are likely to start functioning; and

b) the total amount of money involved in this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a)The tentative schedule for completion of the TV projects in the Fourth Plan is as follows :

Bombay/Poona	1971-72
Srinagar	1971-72
Madras	1973-74
Calcutta	1973 74
Lucknow/Kanpur	1973-74

(b) Rs. 14·18 crores.

Birds and Animals acquired by Delhi Zoo

2545. SHRI K. P SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of birds/animals acquired by Delhi Zoo by way of births, gifts, capture, exchanges and purchases during 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) the names of the country from which the birds/animals were acquired by way of gift/exchange/purchases and the number and the names of the species so acquired;

(c) the expenditure incurred by Government as a result thereof; and

(d) the number of birds/animals lost during the said period due to natural death ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The number of birds and animals acquired by the Delhi Zoo by way of birth, gifts, capture, exchanges and purchases during 1968-69 and 1969-70 is as detailed below :

	1968-69	1969-70
Birds	152	213
Animals	108	95

(b) Burma, United Kingdom and U. S. A.

The number and names of the species

acquired from these countries by way of gift/exchange/purchase is as follow :--

1	2	3	4	5
	1968-69		*1969-70*	
	Birds	*Animals*	*Birds*	*Animals*
By Gift				
Burma	10 Peafowls		...	...
U. K.	...		2 Woodducks	...
By Exchange				
Burma		1 Olive Baboon	..	..
U. K.		...	4 Double yellow headed parakeets	2 Guanacos
U. S. A.	2 Lady Amerest 2 Golden pheasants	2 Spider monkeys	... ...	
By Purchase :	—	—	...	...

(c) No appreciable amount has been spent by the Government on the acquisition of birds and animals from abroad, since these have been obtained by way of gifts and exchanges only.

(d) the number of birds and animals lost during the years, 1968-69 and 1969-70 due to natural death, is as follows :

	1968-69	1969-70
(i) Birds	174	185
(ii) Animals	91	90

Death of Tigers

2546. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment in regard to the number of Indian Tigers outside the Zoos in the country, their total death rate anuually by old age/natural causes and at the hands of the hunters and the rate at which the Indian Tigers are being decimated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to save the Indian Tigers from extinction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. According to available rough estimates there are about 2,340 tigers in India outside the zoos. According to information with Government the number of tigers actually shot is as follows :

1966-67	...	166
1967-68	...	157
1968-69	...	157

No figures are available about natural deaths of tigers outside the zoos.

(b) As recommended by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, a moratorium on shooting of tigers has been imposed by most of the State Governments upto 5 years from July 1970 during which period the ecological and census studies will be made.

Central aid to State for dry Farming

2547. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be plesed to state :

(a) the names of the State to which Central Government propose to give aid for dry farming;

(b) the amount sanctioned for each State in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the aid is actually to be given to the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). During 1970-71, Central aid will be given to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development. The amount sanctioned to the above State Governments is indicated below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	*loan*	*Grant*	*Total*
Andhra Pradesh	6.80	8.13	14.93
Gujarat	13.80	8.60	22.40
Haryana	13.80	8.40	22.20
Madhya Pradesh	13.80	8.37	22.17
Maharashtra	4.52	6.50	11.02
Mysore	13.40	8.54	21.94
Rajasthan	13.35	7.85	21.20
Tamil Nadu	6.60	7.45	14.05
Uttar Pradesh	10.80	8.30	19.10
Grand Total	96.87	72.14	169.01

The loan amount includes a sum of Rs. 13.45 lakhs as short-term loan to be met from Institutional finances.

(c) The grant amount, will be released on the basis of actual expenditure to be reported by the State Governments concerned during the first three quarters of the current financial year i. e. upto 31.12.70 and estimated expenditure from 1.1.71 to 31.3.71.

Minimum Bonus

2549. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a speech in Bombay he has expressed himself in favour of raising the minimum bonus payable under the Payment of Bonus Act to 8 per cent instead of the present 4 per cent;

(b) if so, whether he would take steps to introduce legislation in Parliament to that effect; and

(c) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Probably the reference is to the Labour Minister's address to a meeting organised by the Maharashtra unit of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh on the 24th September, 1970. The Labour Minister said that the Government would have to take a decision on the question of a higher minimum bonus, and that a non-official Bill in this regard is already pending before Parliament.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Medical-cum-Environmental Survey in Viscose Rayon Factories

2550. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a medical-cum-environmental survey had been conducted in the Viscose Rayon factories in 1958 to recommend further control measures against hazards in that industry;

(b) if so, the result and main recommendations of that survey; and

(c) the measures taken by Government in that behalf.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The results of the Survey were published in Report No. 18 entitled "Survey of Carbon Disulphide, Hydrogen Sulphide and Sulphur Dioxide Hazards in the Viscose Rayon Industry in India." The recommendations mainly relate to measures for the control of hazards due to the toxic chemicals in the various processes met with in the industry through such arrangements as enclosure of processes, exhaust arrangement, improvement in ventilation, routine estimations of the concentration of the chemicals in the atmosphere, routine medical check up of workers, shorter hours of work, use of protective clothing etc.

(c) The Chief Inspectors of Factories of the respective States were requested to get the recommendations implemented in the Viscose Rayon Factories.

Food Corporation of India as Producing Agent

2551. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has drawn the attention of Government to the need to make the Corporation the main procuring agent in place of the State Governments on the ground that the Corporation has to take necessary blames for supplying foodgrains of inferior quality dumped on it by the surplus States; and

(b) Government's stand on the Corporation's request and also the reasons for granting permission for procuring inferior quality wheat at high prices ignoring the consumer's interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is the Government's policy to extend the activities of the Food Corporation of India in the field of procurement to the maximum extent possible. However, the precise role of Food Corporation in each State depends on the local conditions and the system of procurement adopted by the State Government. The State Governments have been advised to employ the Food Corporation of India as far as possible and if necessary to draw up a phased programme for making the Food Corporation of India the sole purchasing agency in the States. The Government had decided to purchase rain-affected wheat which was slightly discoloured but otherwise fit for human consumption at a discount up to Rs. 5 per quintal in order to protect the interests of the farmers.

हथियाई गई तथा हरिजनों को वितरित की गई भूमि

2552. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्यक राज्य मे कितने एकड़ भूमि हथियाई गई जिसका स्वामित्व अधिकार हरिजनों को दिया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : राज्य सरकारों ने भूमि हथियाओ आंदोलन के अन्तर्गत हथियाई गई भूमि को मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की है । अतः इस पर हरिजनों अथवा अन्य किसी वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के स्वामित्व अधिकारों का मान्यता देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Bombay Session Court Judgement on E. S. I. Doctors

2553. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recent judgement of the Bombay Session Court deciding E. S. I. doctor a public servant; and

(b) whether these E S. I. doctors employed under the E. S. I. Scheme are so declared in the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No such judgement has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) No.

Prices of Foodgrain in West Bengal

2554 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the retail prices of each foodgrain in West Bengal, district-wise and sub-division-wise, month by month from December, 1969 to September, 1970; and

(b) the factors responsible for the increase, decrease or relative stability of the retail prices of food-grains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement showing available information from the reporting centre is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-4406/70]

(b) The rise in prices of rice were on account of a dry spell in early part of the season, incessant rains and heavy floods in September. Since October, 1970, prices have shown a tendency to ease owing to increased flow of autumn rice and early commencement of harvesting of Aman paddy in certain parts of the State. Prices of wheat and grain generally shown a steady to easy undertone.

Excess of Paddy in Madhya Pradesh

2555. SHRI K. N. TEWARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no buyer of paddy in Chhatisgarh; Madhya Pradesh and the Food Corporation of India has not made proper arrangement for the purchase of same in Durg and Raipur mandis: and

(b) if so, the reasons for not making adequate arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Food Corporation of India are buying paddy in the entire State of Madhya Pradesh Chattisgarh area as a measure of price support. The Corporation has also made complete arrangements for purchase of paddy in the Durg and Rajpur mandis.

(b) Does not arise.

Crushing work by Sugar Factories

2556. SHRI K. N. TEWARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar cane price for the year 1970-71 has been fixed and if not, the reasons for the same ;

(b) whether sugar factories will start their crushing work for the seasons 1970-71; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The minimum price of sugarcane for 1970-71 season has already been fixed and notified.

(b) 94 sugar factories have already started crushing operations upto 20th Novembe, 1970. A few factories in Uttar Pradesh may be delayed by a week or so. Other factories are expected to start in the normal course.

(c) In the case of sugar factoriss in U. P. the delay is due to less time being available to factories for repairs and over hauling as a result of prolongation of the crushing seasons 1969-70 and financial difficulties.

Storing of Sugar

2557. SHRI K. N. TEWARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 45 percent of sugar produced last year is lying in the godowns of sugar factories ih Bihar and Eastern U. P. and if so, the reasons for the same;

(b) whether there is no buyer of free sugar in the market and this has caused a a critical financial situation for the factories; and

(c) if so, the arrangement Government have made to meet the situation for storing of sugar produced in tho season 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The stocks of sugar with factories in East U. P. and Bihar on the 15th November 1970 were about 37 percent of their production in 1969-70. Larger stocks are due to larger production, substantial carryover from the previous season and comparatively lower offtake.

(b) No, Sir. The free sale sugar released to the factories is, by and large, being sold and despatched by them to the extent released.

(c) Does not arise, Government have, however, advised the sugar industry to contact, for warehousing facilities for surplus sugar, the Central/State Warehousing/ Warehousing Corporations who have expressed their willingness to assist in the matter. The Central Excise authorities have also agreed to permit storage of non-duty paid sugar in outside godowns within a distance of 120 kms from the factory, if required.

Influx of East Pakistan Displaced Persons to Assam and Tripura and their Rehabilitation

2558. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the constant flow of displaced persons from East Pakisthan to Assam and Tripura; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to rehabilitate them speedily and extending them suitable shelter and relief prior to their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Those migrants of the fresh influx entering Assam and Tripura, who on their arrival seek relief and rehabilitation assistance from Government and are also willing to move outside these States, are sheltered in reception centres and camps, and are moved outside these States in sizeable batches for eventual resettlement in other States, Assam and Tripura are already saturated and have no further scope for rehabilitating the migrants from East Pakistan. The migrant families remain in transit/relief camps in other States till such time as they are resettled in long-term occupations. State Governments have been approached to release lands for the resettlement of agriculturist families and expedite formulation of schemes for resettlement in industry, small trades etc

During their stay in transit/relief camps, families are provided free accommodation and are given cash doles, food grains at subsidised rates, free supply of clothings, blankets, utensils etc. according to scales prescribed by the Government of India.

Increase in Unemployment in 1970

2559. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in the number of unemployed educated as well as uneducated-in the country during this year so far;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide employment to these people; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check the spread of unemployment during the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Precise overall estimates are not available. The only available information relates to work seekers on the live

register of Employment Exchanges in the country which is given below:

	No. of work-seekers on live register	
	31.12.1969	30.6.1970
Below matriculates (including illiterates)	18,97,635	19 95,420
Matriculates and above.	15,26,250	16,25,880

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 566 answered on 11.11.1970.

Sale of Paddy by National Seeds Corporation through Government Agencies

2560. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seed Corporation of of India is selling paddy at subsidized rate from Government godown to private dealers who are selling the same paddy at much higher rate than the purchase price;

(b) why the Corporation is not selling the paddy through Civil Supply Department or other Government machinery so that this kind of black marketing may not be encouraged; and

(c) whether Government will take immediate steps, to stop the Government machinery for helping hoarding, black-marketing and soaring price to help the private business-men ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB-SHINDE): (a) The National Seeds Corporation deals only in certified seed of paddy which are procured at pre-determined prices from growers with whom definite contracts are entered into. The marketing of these certified seeds is done either directly from the Corporation's own sale counters or through the various dealers at prices fixed by the Corporation There is no subsidy on the sale of these seeds.

(b) Previously the State Government were purchasing certified seeds from the NSC in bulk and distributing them through their own departmental agencise Since presently the State Governments have, by and large, stopped purchasing certified seeds from the NSC, it has become necessary for the Corporation to establish its own marketing channels through a system of dealers. The dealers are forbidden to sell the seeds at higher rates than those fixed by the Corporation and the field staff of the Corporation keeps a constant check on the operations of the dealers.

(c) The Corporation produces certified seeds according to the demand in the market and supplies these to the dealers through whom these seeds are sold to the farmers on indents. So the question of helping hoarding, black marketing and soaring price in so far as certified seed handled by the N. S. C. is concerned, does not arise

Modernisation of Cotton Gins

2561. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cotton gins in India, their capacity and their Statewise breakdown;

(b) whether Government are aware that the major position of gins in India consists of old units and that they are badly in need of modernisation;

(c) whether Government have evolved a programme for replacement and modernisation of gins:

(d) if not whether Government will go into this question and establish a National Extension Service which would inspect all ginning factories and give them advice on improving their machinery; and

(e) whether all the machinery required for modernisation of gins is indigenously available or has to be imported from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB

SHINDE) : (a) Statewise number of Gins in India in 1966-67 season were as under :-

State	*No. of working Ginning Factories.*
Assam	13
Andhra Pradesh	47
Gujarat	428
Madhya Pradesh	252
Maharashtra	779
Mysore	517
Punjab (earstwhile)	41
Rajasthan	19
Tamil Nadu	108
Tripura	2
West Bengal	5
All India Total	2211

Information about the Statewise output capacity of gins is not available. However, the existing capacity in the country appears to be sufficient for the present size of the crop.

(b) The gins installed in most of the factories are old but these are reported to be working satisfactorily with period i.e. replacement of the working parts like rollers knife etc.

(c) Government of India has not drawn up any such Plan.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Single roller as well as double-roller gins are indigenously available However, sawgins have to be imported.

Recommendation for supply of Jeep to Supdt. Post Offices, Kangra Postal Division

2562. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Post and Telegraph Advisory Committee has recommended for the supply of a jeep to the Superintendent Post Offices,Kangra Postal Division; and

(b) if so, when the recommendation was received and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendation was received on 9.7-68.

Government of India have sanctioned 2 jeeps for use in two of the border divisions of Assam on experimental basis, to study whether the advantages derived from the provision of such transport would be commensurate with the additional expenditure involved. After the results of this experiment are sifted and a final decision is taken the proposal to provide Government transport to Superintendent of Post Offices at Kangra will be examined.

Land Leased out in Vijay Nagar, Delhi

2563. SHRI M. KAMALANATHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rehabilitation Department has, in contravention of the Delhi Master Plan and the Town Plan, leased out public places in Block 'G' Vijay Nagar, Delhi -9; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to rectify and restore the land for comm unity welfare ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Only in one instance, it was brought out that a piece of adjacent land, which was transferred to the allottee of the near-by house, was a part of a lane and park, shown in the Master Plan.

(b) When this fact came to the notice of the Department of Rehabilitation, steps were taken to have the allotment cancelled, by initiating judicial proceedings, but the Department did not succeed.

Installation of Public Call Office at Tileswar and Dhalapur, Orissa

2564. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Mini-

ster of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal of the State Government for a Public Call Office at Tileswar and Dhalapur has been considered;

(b) whether it is likely to be opened at these two places and line extended from Purunakatak to Dhalapur; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The proposal for opening public call offices at these two places are unremunerative and the loss cannot be codoned as per existing policy of the Department. Public Call Offices at these places can, however, be opened on rent & guarantee basis, if some party is willing to indemnify the department against the loss.

(c) Question does not arise.

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12. 16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLICE INPORTANCE

Reported Unearthing of foreign Exchange Racket at Bombay

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : This call attention is addressed to the Prime Minister. She is neither replying nor is she present. I think Mr. Mirdha is replying; Mr. Mirdha is not the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : It is enough if somebody on behalf of the Government replies.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर प्रधान मन्त्री का ध्यान जो कि इस समय सदन में नहीं है। दिलाना चाहता हूं और उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें।

"बम्बई में 54 लाख रुपये मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा के अवैध धन्धे से सम्बन्धित सडयंत्र का, जिसमें एयर इंडिया के कुछ कर्मचारियों का हाथ भी बताया जाता है, पता लगाये जाने के समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : On the basis of information regarding alleged unauthorised transactions in foreign exchange, searches were conducted on 18-11-1970 by the Bombay Zonal Office of the Directorate of Enforcement at certain premises in Bombay and on the same day the personal effects of one cliff D' Souza, suspected to be involved in these transactions were searched at Delhi. As a result of the searches, several documents were recovered and foreign currency, namely, U.S. Dollars 7615 and £ 65, was also seized. The documents revealed that some persons had been carrying on unauthorised transaction in foreign exchange on a fairly big scale, by remitting foreign exchange out side India. On a preliminary Scrutiny of the documents it appears that during the period from lst January 1969 to November 1970 the unauthorised transactions were of the order of £ 2,98,000. Further investigation in the matter is continuing.

Two arrests have been made in this connection so far. Shri Francis Bello was arrested on 19-11-1970 and was released on bail of Rs. 50,000 by the Enforcement Authorities. Shri Cliff D' Souza was arrested on 24.11.1970 and has been released on a bail of Rs. 1/- lakh on the orders of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी यह ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना अखबारों में छपी हुई खबरों के आधार पर थी। हम आशा करते थे कि मन्त्री महोदय, जितना अखबारों में छप चुका है उससे अधिक जानकारी सदन को देंगे, हमें विश्वास में लेंगे कि विदेशी मुद्रा का जो गोलमाल देश में चल रहा है उसको पकड़ में लाने के लिए, अपराधियों को कठघरे में खड़ा करने के लिए इनका एन्फोर्समेंन्ट डायरेक्टोरेट और सरकार क्या

कर रही है ? लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय का वक्तव्य सुनकर और पढ़कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। एन्फोर्समेन्ट डायरेक्टोरेट के अधिकारियों ने जो खबर प्रेस में दी यह भी कहा गया था :

> "in which some staff Members of the Air India are stated to be involved"

आप देखेंगे कि ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना में भी यह कहा गया है कि इसमें एयर इंडिया के कुछ कर्मचारियों का हाथ भी बताया जाता है। लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य तैयार किया है उसमें से एयर इंडिया के सम्बन्ध की लाइन काट दी गई है। जो कटी हुई लाइन है उसको मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं।

> "The documents also contained information suggesting involvement of certain Members of the Air India crew"

जो पहले वक्तव्य तैयार किया गया था उसमें एयर इंडिया का हवाला था लेकिन बाद में उसको काट दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एयर इंडिया के कुछ लोगों का इसमें हाथ है या नहीं है और अगर है तो वह कौन लोग हैं और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ? यह पहला ही अवसर नहीं है जब विदेशी मुद्रा के गोलमाल में एयर इंडिया के कुछ कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्धित होना बताया गया है....

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : बहुत दफे उठा है। तीसरी लोकसभा में भी उठा था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो इनफोर्समेन्ट डायरेक्टोरेट के अधिकारियों ने खबर दी है उसमें यह भी कहा है कि यह विदेशी मुद्रा लंदन के किसी बैंक में पिछले दो साल से जमा की जाती रही है। मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में इसका हवाला भी नहीं दिया है। क्या अफसरों का वक्तव्य गलत है ? लंदन का कौन सा बैंक है जिसमें यह विदेशी मुद्रा जमा की गई है ? क्या सरकार ने पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया कि यह मुद्रा कब से जमा की जा रही है ? और असली बात यह है कि उन विदेशी मुद्रा के गोलमाल के पीछे किन लोगों का हाथ है ? कोई कार का एजेन्ट या एयर इंडिया का कोई कर्मचारी इतने बड़े गोलमाल के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं हो सकता। इसमें जरूर कुछ प्रभावशाली व्यक्तियों का हाथ होगा। वह प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति कौन हैं, उनका उद्घाटन करने के लिए और उनकी कलई खोलने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है यह बतलाया जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी मामले में एक सवाल और पूछना चाहूंगा। कल उस प्रश्न की चर्चा हुई थी। क्या इनफोर्समेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट ने इस आरोप की जांच की है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार के एक उपमन्त्री मिस्टर हिरे जब लंदन गये तो उन्होंने वहां एक विदेशी बैंक में एक ऐसा ड्राफ्ट पेश किया जिसे बैंक ने लेने से इंकार कर दिया। ड्राफ्ट के बारे में बैंक ने कहा कि यह ड्राफ्ट जाली है। श्री हिरे ने अपने वक्तव्य में जो कि प्रेस में दिया है कहा है कि वह ड्राफ्ट उन्हें श्री चम्पक लाल शाह नामक बम्बई के एक व्यक्ति से मिला सामान खरीदने के लिए। मगर यह श्री चम्पक लाल शाह कौन हैं, उन के पास यह ड्राफ्ट कैसे आया ?....**(व्यवधान)**

मन्त्री महोदय ने सामान खरीदा नहीं है यह प्रश्न अलग है लेकिन विदेशीमुद्रा के गोलमाल के सम्बन्ध में पता लगाने के बारे में जो जांच की गई तो क्या उस में चम्पक लाल शाह के यहां भी तलाशी ली गई और यदि हां, क्या कोई दस्तावेज़ निकले ? क्या परिणाम सरकार ने निकाला ?

अन्त में मैं एक बड़ा प्रश्न और पूछना चाहता हूं। इस छोटे से कांड से यह स्पष्ट है कि अरबों रुपयों का गोलमाल विदेशी मुद्रा का देश में चल रहा है। उसको बड़े व्यापक पैमाने पर खोज लगाने के लिए और सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को सज़ा दिलाने के लिए क्या मन्त्रा-

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

लय कोई अभियान आरम्भ कर रहा है ? इनफोर्समैंट डाइरैक्टोरेट वित्त मन्त्री के नियन्त्रण में से निकाल कर प्रधान मन्त्री के नियन्त्रण में दे दिया गया है। यह केवल व्यक्तियों का परिवर्तन है या कुछ कार्यवाही में भी परिवर्तन होगा ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में सदन को कुछ बतला सकते हैं ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि माननीय सदस्यों ने जब ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया वह एक अखबार की खबर पर आधारित था और उस में जो उल्लेख दिये थे उसी के सम्बन्ध में मैंने यह वक्तव्य दिया है।

जहां तक एयर इंडिया के अधिकारियों या कर्मचारियों के इससे सम्बन्धित होने का प्रश्न है अभी तक जो जानकारी मिली है कुछ व्यक्तियों के नाम जो दस्तावेज़ पाये गये हैं उन में आते हैं और उस के बारे में जांच चल रही है.....**(व्यवधान)**

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने काटा क्यों ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : काटने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं था। असल में मैं अपने वक्तव्य में निश्चित सूचना देने की स्थिति में नहीं था इसलिए नाम या अन्य उल्लेख उस में लिखना उचित नहीं समझा लेकिन यह निश्चित है और मैं स्वीकार करता हूं कि यह सूचना सदन से रोकने की कोई मंशा नहीं है कि ऐयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों के नाम वहां जो दस्तावेज़ मिले हैं उनमें उनका उल्लेख आया है, किसी के इनीशियल्स निकले हैं लेकिन उन सब दस्तावेज़ों की जांच चल रही है और उसके बारे में जो निश्चित जानकारी सुलभ होगी वह यथा समय हम सदन के समक्ष रखेंगे और माननीय सदस्यों को अवश्य देंगे।

एक बहुत बड़े व्यापक पैमाने पर विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्बन्ध में जो उल्लेख किया गया था उस के बारे में समय समय पर सदन में चर्चा होती रही है। अमुक जो केस थे उन के बारे में भी सदन में चर्चा हुई है व पूरी जानकारी माननीय सदस्यों को समय समय पर दी गई है और सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठा रही है उस के बारे में भी उल्लेख किया गया हैं। जो इस सम्बन्ध में कानूनी व्यवस्था है उसमें भी रद्दोबदल किया गया है और अभी एक विस्तृत कानून की रूपरेखा तैयार की जा रही हैं जिसके आधार पर और कड़ी कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी। सख्त तरह का प्रावधान कानून में होगा।

जहां तक प्रशासनिक जो कारण है उनको रोकने के लिए जो प्रशासनिक तंत्र है उसको भी मजबूत किया जा रहा है। इस तरह से जो भी जांच आवश्यक है वह की जाती है और जानकारी ली जाती है। इसमें सरकार की तरफ से किसी बात में किसी व्यक्ति को छिपाने की या किसी बात में परदा डालने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जहां तक उपमन्त्री श्री हिरे का प्रश्न है वह एक विशेष प्रश्न है और इस से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य उस के बारे में विशेष रूप से जानना चाहेंगे तो अवश्य उस बारे में जानकारी दे दी जायगी।

अभी इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि उस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि यह लंदन का कौन सा बैंक है जिसमें यह जमा किया गया है ? पिछले दो साल से यह मुद्रा जमा है। उसके बारे में सरकार ने पता लगाने का प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : 18 नवम्बर को यह तलाशी ली गई और दस्तावेज़ पाये गये।

उसमें दो साल से जांच चल रही है। किस बैंक में कितना पैसा है उसके बारे में जब तक पूरे तथ्यों की जानकारी हमें न मिल जाय तब तक मैं सदन में कुछ कहना उचित नहीं समझता केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि उन सारी बातों की जांच हो रही है, जांच समाप्त होने के बाद जब निश्चित तथ्य सामने आयेंगे तो वह सदन के समक्ष रख दिये जायेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठाना चाहता लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इस तरह से टाल-मटोल जवाब न दें। समाचार पत्रों में इससे अधिक खबर छपी है और वह आप के अधिकारियों ने दी है। आप सदन को अंधेरे में रखना चाहते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुनिये, यह पी टी आई का समाचार है।

> "According to Mr. S. C. Salveker and Mr. K P Desai of the Directorate who investigated the case, the amount had been deposited in the London Bank over a period of two years since January last year"

मंत्री महोदय ने बैंक का नाम बताने को तैयार हैं, न यह बताने को तैयार हैं कि इन पिछले दो साल से जो यह जमा किया जाता रहा तो यह कहां किया जाता रहा और सरकार को अभी तक इसका पता कैसे नहीं लगा ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : कोई भी जानकारी जो सरकार को प्राप्त हो और जो हमारे अधिकारियों की तरफ से आई हो उसे इस सदन और उसके माननीय सदस्यों से छिपाने की हमारी कोई मशा नहीं है। जहां तक बैंक का सवाल है, दो साल का सवाल है मैंने जैसे निवेदन किया कई दस्तावेजों में उसका उल्लेख है और कई दस्तावेज इस प्रकार के हैं जिनके बारे में जानकारी की जा रही है लेकिन जब तक निश्चित तथ्य व जानकारी सरकार को न मिल जाय तब तक लाचार है, लेकिन निश्चित तथ्य सामने आने पर वह सदन के समक्ष रख दिये जायेंगे।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : This particular incident cannot be treated in isolation. It is part of the international gang which is involved in smuggling in a big way of both foreign currency and foreign goods. The arrest of one person here or detection of a group there only reflects less than 1 per cent of the total volume of smuggling in this country. Who does not know the flourishing manner in which the trade of smuggling is going on in the known and famous localities of Bombay and Madras ? The other day one of the Ministers, Mr. P. C. Sethi, had first hand experience when he strolled in the Flora Fountain area of Bombay and saw with his own eyes smuggled goods being sold in any quantity on both sides of the road. This is the pattern going on.

In this particular case, according to newspaper reports, there are not less than three offcials of Air India involved. The minister has been silent with regard to the number of persons involved and their names. May I request him that he comes out with the names who according to him, are involved ?

Coming to the basic cause of smuggling is it not a fact that smuggling arises as a result of the wide discrepancy in the real intrinsic value of the rupee and the artificial value, which in turn is the result of the inflationary policies adopted by Government ? Unless and until Government do something by which inflation is checked, merely punishing the people will never be able to solve the problem.

My questions are : May I know whether in the opinion of the Government, in this particular incident, any international gang is involved and any foreigners have been located within this gang? May I know whether apart from this particular transaction involving nearly £ 300,000, any other transaction linking with this incident has also been unearthed ? May I know whether in the opinion of the Government, in spite of the measures adopted by Government, smuggling operations have increased over the last two years instead of decreasing and if so, what positive steps are being taken by Government including disinflationary measures by which smuggling may be reduced ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have some figures with me of the number of searches conducted, the number of cases launched, number of penalties imposed and other action taken on these cases. It is true that there has been some increase in the number of cases detected and also in the penalties imposed. That can be interpreted both ways, that the scale of smuggling or illegal transaction has increased and it can also be said that it is due to greater vigilance on the part of Government that more cases are being detected and more punishments are being awarded. But it is a fact that due to the vigilance exercised by the Director of Enforcement, greater number of cases is now being detected; some very big cases have been detected with wide ramifications and every effort is being made to bring the culprits to book.

As regards the wider question as to why smuggling takes place or why sometimes such rackets regarding foreign exchange come to light, the hon. Member has taken us into a much wider discussion regarding economic and Government policies. There are various causes which give rise to smuggling and other things that are connected with it. One of the important reasons is the widespread malpractice among certain sections of the business people about underinvoicing and overinvoicing of business transactions. That is one single factor that leads to this malpractice.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about the number of persons of Air India involved in it ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said earlier, certain names have appeared in the diaries and documents. Whether they are employees or not cannot be said just now. Some of them are initials and I cannot have all the names of all the persons that are involved. After all, the case is still going on; it is hardly a week or two that the whole thing was detected. I will request hon. Members to bear with me that some investigation has to be made and any further discussion or divulgence of facts at this stage might hamper the investigation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : This is happening because of smuggling in gold and other items valued at approximately Rs. 400 crores a year, the cost of pleasure trips and wealth hoarding (tax free) and illegal remittances by foreigners working in India, acquiring of foreign companies and foreign collaboration where foreign contribution and participation ratio is wrongly shown and importation of machinery at undershown prices deliberately. This is done by smuggling out of India. Indian currency and silver and also through overinvoicing and underinvoicing which we have discussed at length yesterday. Foreign banks are very much involved in this directly and also through Dubai.

These Air India chaps who have been caught are only small fry; you should try and find out the big goose behind it.

On the Central Bank Rs. 22 million fraud, the hon. Minister had said on the floor of the House that he would only like to assure the House that they take all possible steps to see that proper investigations are carried out with regard to the internal audit which the Central Bank officers conducted and that they also asked the Reserve Bank to go into the audit report though it was an internal audit report and appraise the facts and that when the facts were known he would come to the House to apprise it about this matter. Now an occasion has come today and it should be the duty of Government to tell the House clearly and frankly what their findings are with regard to that case and also the names of the big persons like Bhabha and all that suggested at that time should now be confirmed.

Then, what about the case of National and Grendlays Bank and the Bank of Baroda ? Here again I request the hon. Minister to tell the House the name of the bank in London where the money had been repeatedly deposited in the last two years.

I want you, Mr. Speaker, to help us in getting the reply from the Minister and he should not be allowed to evade this.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Why do they hesitate in giving the name of the bank ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not available with me. If it were available, I will certainly give it. There is nothing to hide about the name of the bank. There is no question of hiding any fact from the House. Investigations are still at a very preliminary stage and all the facts have yet to be collected. Whatever facts were before me I have laid before that house and hon. Members.

SHRI RANGA : We are not going to proceed against that bank; we have no authority here.

We should be able to know through what agencies these people are operating.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDA : As regards the two cases mentioned about the Central Bank and the Bank of Baroda, I again say, the facts are not available with me. This does not arise out of this. Moreover, the concern is more with the banking operations than with the enforcement of the foreign Exchange regulations with which the Directorate of Enforcement deals.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : On a point of order, Sir. On 19th May-it is going to be six months now-the hon. Minister had assured on the floor of the House that he will apprise the House with full facts. If six months are not enough for collection of full facts, they will never do it. I also wanted to know, yearwise, in 1967, 1968 and 1969, how many cases were detected and how many were punished.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The specific question can certainly be answered as to how many cases have been detected and what penalty has been imposed in the last three years. The number of cases registered in 1967-68 was 2307, in 1968-69. 1864 and in 1969-70-1646. As regards the penalty imposed in respect of these three years, the figures are, Rs. 26,39,016, Rs. 30,69,679 and Rs. 44,13,299.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : A drop in the ocean if you ask me.

श्री शशि भूषण (खरगोन) : साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ रुपये साल का गोल्ड इस देश में आ रहा है। दो एक दिन की बात है मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि जितना भी तस्करी गोल्ड बाहर से आता है उस पर ब्रिटिश सरकार की सील होती है, वैस्ट जर्मनी सरकार की सील होती है, डुबाई में वहां जो ब्रिटिश इंश्योरेन्स कम्पनी हैं, वे उसको इन्श्योर करती हैं, केरियर्ज को भी इन्श्योर करती हैं। यह जो केस चार पांच दिन पहले 54 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का तस्करी का सामने आया है; इसमें कुछ नाम लिए गए हैं और कहा गया है कि कुछ एयर इंडिया के अधिकारी हैं। लेकिन क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि इसमें रेवेन्यू इंटैलीजेंस के लोग भी शामिल हैं ? क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि पिछले दिनों सी० बी० आई० ने रेवन्यू इंटैलीजेन्स के डायरेक्टर के बारे में कहा कि इसका जेनेवा में रुपया जमा है, विदेशों में जमा है। उनका ट्रांसफर भी कर दिया गया...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन है।

श्री शशि भूषण : श्रीवास्तव।

24 तारीख को भूतपूर्व वित्त मन्त्री का लड़का मेरठ से सोना लेकर आ रहा था। अधिकारियों ने उसको पकड़ा । पकडने के बाद रेवेन्यू इंटैलीजेन्स के यह डायरेक्टर जो ट्रांस्फर हो चुके हैं, इन्होंने कार्यालय में जाकर उसके केस को रफा दफा कराने की कोशिश की....

एक माननीय सदस्य : नाम तो बताएं भूत पूर्व वित्त मन्त्री का।

श्री शशि भूषण : मोराजी देसाई।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो विदेशी लोग हमारे देश मे इस सोने का हमला करते हैं, यह हमला वे जान बूझ कर करते हैं और इस वास्ते करते हैं ताकि हमारे देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था खराब हो। अभी जितना सोना वे भेजते हैं, उसमें उनको प्राफिट होता है, हमारे

[श्री शशि भूषण]

देश के धूर्त, इजारेदार और बड़े व्यापारी जो उसको खरीदते हैं, उनको प्राफिट होता है अगर वे खरीदना बन्द भी कर दें तो भी जो प्राफिट विदेशी लोगों को होता है उसमें से प्राफिट छोड़कर दो हजार करोड़ रुपये सोने के प्राफिट की सबसिडी देकर गोल्ड हिन्दुस्तान में भेज दें तो हमारे देश की इकोनोमी बैठ सकती है। राष्ट्र के जीवन से यह समस्या संबधित है। सरकार को इस समस्या को वार फुटिंग पर हल करना होगा। बार फुटिंग पर जिस तरह काम होता है वैसे ही इस मामले में भी काम होना चाहिये। जो लोग इस ढंग का व्यापार करते हैं उनको क्या आप ट्रेटर डिक्लेयर करने के लिए तैयार हैं ? अगर ऐसा आप नहीं करेंगे तो हमारे देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था नहीं चल सकती है। इजारेदार, भारतीय व्यापारी, पुराने राजें महाराजे, विदेशी कम्पनियां देश को बरबाद कर रही हैं। इसमें जो भी अधिकारी इनवाल्व्ड हों, उनके खिलाफ भी सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो तीन दिन पहिले सोना पकड़ा गया और यह जो श्रीवास्तव जी, जिनका ट्रांस्फर हो गया है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी वह दफ्तर में जाकर अधिकारियों को दबाकर इस केस को दबा रहे हैं, सरकार इसके बारे में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जिन अधिकारियों के अभी नाम आये हैं, सरकार उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करेगी ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने कई बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि रेवेन्यु इनटेलिजेन्स के अफसर भी इसमें मिले हुए हैं। उन्होंने कुछ नाम भी बताये हैं। मैं इस वक्त यही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में मेरे पास कोई सूचना नहीं हैं कि किसने किस को कहां पकड़ा; किसकी मोटर जा रही थी, आदि। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई तथ्य मुहैया करेंगे, तो इस बारे में जांच की जा सकती है। लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, अभी तक ऐसा कोई मामला हमारी जानकारी में नहीं आया है, जिससे हमारे विभाग के अधिकारी सोने के मामले में, या अन्य किसी मामले में, सम्बन्धित पाये गये हों।

श्री शशि भूषण : ट्रान्सफर हो गया है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी वह दफ्तर में जा कर बैठ रहा है। अब मन्त्री महोदय श्री मोरारजी देसाई से क्यों डरते हैं ? अब उनको शील्ड करने का क्या कारण हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you mentioning these names ? If you have something against a particular officer, there is a procedure laid down for that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : Is it a fact that a particular officer attends the office of the last three days ?

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway those people are not present in the House.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : हमारे देश में विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी, सोने का तस्कर व्यापार और जो दूसरी तरह की चोरियां चल रही हैं, उनके जितने भी केसेज पकड़े जाते हैं, वे दस प्रतिशत भी नहीं होंगे। जो दस प्रतिशत केसिज पकडे भी जाते हैं, उन्हें भी छोटे कर्मचारियों को दंड दे कर समाप्त कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन उनके पीछे जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति आदि हैं, अभी तक उनका कुछ पता नहीं चल पाया है। अभी तक इस प्रकार का कोई रहस्य सामने नहीं आया है कि आखिरकार वे कौन लोग हैं, जिनके कारण इस देश को अरबों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का घाटा उठाना पड़ रहा है।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारी पकड़े गये हैं, क्या उनके माध्यम से किसी बड़े रहस्य का पता लगा है या नहीं, या फिर पिछले तेईस सालों

की तरह केवल छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारियों को दंड देकर ही मामले को समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा ? यह सही है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की जो चोरियां चल रही हैं, वे ज्यादातर डालर और पाउंड आदि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा की होती हैं। हमारे पड़ोस में दुबाई, बेहरीन, हांगकांग और सिंगापुर आदि कौन-कौन से देश या टापू हैं, जहां से इस प्रकार का तस्कर व्यापार ज्यादा चल रहा है और उसको रोकने के लिए अब तक सरकार ने क्या विशेष कार्यवाही की है ?

जैसा कि श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा है, एक सरकारी अधिकारी ने सार्वजनिक रूप से यह वक्तव्य दिया है कि पिछले दो वर्षों से लन्दन के एक बैंक में इस प्रकार की विदेशी मुद्रा जमा होती रही है। इसका मतलब है कि उसको बैंक की जानकारी है। जब एक सरकारी अधिकारी ने सार्वजनिक रूप से यह वक्तव्य दिया है, तो फिर मन्त्री महोदय को बैंक का नाम सदन को बताने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

यह जो केस पकड़ा गया है, वह एयर इंडिया से सम्बन्धित है। कुछ समय पहले बी० ओ० ए० सी० से सम्बन्धित एक स्मगलिंग का केस पकड़ा गया था; हमारे देश में जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वायु सेवायें काम कर रही हैं, उनके जरिये से हमारे देश में विदेशी मुद्रा और सोने आदि का तस्कर व्यापार न बढ़े, क्या इस के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष कदम उठाये हैं या नहीं ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : मैं पुनः यह दोहराना चाहूंगा कि बैंक का नाम बताने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। किस पृष्ठभूमि में अधिकारी ने क्या कहा, उसके बारे में मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता हूं। लेकिन जो तथ्य अभी मिले हैं, उन से पता लगाया जा सकता है कि शायद यह पैसा कहीं जा कर जमा ही रहा होगा। अभी न तो बैंक से जानकारी ली गई है, न दस्तावेजों की जानकारी है और न बैंक में जमा रुपये के बारे में जानकारी हमारे पास आई है। इसलिए यह कहना कि बैंक का नाम आदि जानकारी मेरे पास है और मैं बताना नहीं चाहता हूं, न्यायसंगत नहीं होगा। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि केवल छोटे-छोटे अधिकारी ही पकड़े जाते हैं और दूसरे बड़े-बड़े लोग बच जाते हैं। यह सही नहीं है। कई ऐसे केसेज चलाये गये हैं, जिनसे बड़े-बड़े आदमी सम्बन्धित हैं और जिनके बारे में जानकारी इस सदन के समक्ष आ चुकी है। जो कम्पनी के मालिक हैं, उन पर भी केस चला है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उनके नाम बता दीजिये।

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : ऐसे दो, चार, पांच केसेज मैं नामों सहित सदन को देना चाहता हूं। एक तो आर० एस० कम्बैटा का इरोस बिल्डिंग के सम्बन्ध में केस है। उसकी काफी विस्तृत जानकारी हुई है और कई लोग उस से सम्बन्धित हैं। दूसरा मेसर्स डाबसेल (प्राईवेट) लिमिटेड, बम्बई का केस है, जो कुवैत में काम करते हैं। उसके बारे में जांच की जा रही है। अन्य केस हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स, हरिदास मूंदड़ा और सर हीरजी काउसजी जहांगीर के हैं। ये मामले बड़े पेचीदा होते हैं और उन के बारे में हर तरह से जांच करने की कोशिश की जाती है। जिन मामलों की अभी जांच हो रही है, उनका पूरा पीछा किया जा रहा है। जो भी व्यक्ति इससे सम्बन्धित होंगे, चाहे वे किसी भी स्थिति में हों, वे बच नहीं सकेंगे और उनको कोई अनुचित लाभ नहीं मिल सकेगा।

RE. DOUBLE VOTING ON THE CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1970

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 4th September, you said that you would hold an enquiry into the wrong voting. We said that there were cases of double voting also. We find that nothing tangible has been done so ar.

[Dr. RaM Subhag Singh]

From the papers that have been laid on the Table of the House it appears that there were wrong votings. I did not want to dispute your ruling at that time. But every time more than 4 Members recorded double voting. Later it was revealed that the votes of some Members were also recorded through tellers. (*Interruption*). I do not want to take much time. There are 5 Members who voted twice, every time, on all the Divisions on all the five times.

Therefore, I would request that this matter should not go by lapse. So far nothing tangible has been done. I request you, Mr. Speaker, to do something in regard to this matter so that the prestige of the House may not suffer.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): This is a very serious matter and I regret to say that in spite of the repeated request that we made on several occasions and later on too, through letters and personal pleadings with you, you were not good enough to follow up the promise-the promise which we understood you to make on the very next day, in response to the demand made in the House for a regular enquiry.

In your reply to me you were good enough to say that the Rules Committee had discussed this matter. But, Sir, that is not the enquiry that we felt was needed, that we had in our mind. A more serious effort should be made to enquire into the whole thing, the background to it etc. so that in future such things would not be repeated.

Even in village panchayats, panchayat samitis and so on, and various other institutions of local bodies, such things have happened and are happening. Now, if we do not take sufficiently serious notice of what has happened in this House, in different parts of the country we would be hearing more and more of such things that when in the Lok Sabha itself such things are allowed to happen and they have happened, why should anybody find fault with what is being done in the local bodies and so on.

Lest the general standard in regard to voting in all these various representative institutions should come to be denigrated on the analogy of what has happend here, I would request you to take a more serious view of this whole matter and accede to our request that an independent enquiry should be made under your authority, through a Committee of the House, or in whatever way you would be pleased to constitute it, after consulting the leaders of various parties in this House, so that all the facts regarding what happened, about which details have already been given by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, would be found out, and then first of all, it would be found out who those Members concerned are and how they did it and on what inspiration or with what support they did it, whether there was any force at all behind it and so on, and then the people concerned would be properly admonished, and, thereafter, what steps could be taken for the future in order to see that similar things would not be permitted and would not happen. I would like you to go into this matter of appointing the tellers also. I think the present system needs to be improved. How it has to be improved has got to be studied also.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रूल्स कमेटी की शिफारिशें आ गई हैं। सदन उन पर विचार कर सकता है। हमारा उन से संतोष नहीं है। हम समझते थे कि इस मामले की अलग से जांच की जायगी। यह पता लगाना जरूरी है कि जिन सदस्यों ने दो बार बोट दिए क्या उन्होंने असावधानी से दिया या जानबूझ कर दिया ? फिर भविष्य के लिए कदम उठाना भी जरूरी है कि इस तरह की घटना सदन में न घटे और सदन में जो मतदान होता है उसके बारे में सदन के सदस्यों में या जनता के मन में किसी प्रकार का संदेह न रहे। लेकिन जो कमेटी की शिफारिशें इस बारे में हैं वह पर्याप्त नहीं हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस मामले में आप फिर से गौर करें और एक नई कमेटी का आदेश दें जो कमेटी भविष्य के बारे में भी शिफारिश कर सके।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा निवेदन

इतना ही था कि जिस प्रकार की एक घटना घटी उस ने देश में निश्चित रूप से ही हमारे इस सदन के सम्बन्ध में और लोक-सभा के सदस्यों के सम्बन्ध में एक बड़ी गलतफहमी पैदा की। रूल्स कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं हम चाहते हैं कि आप हमेशा जैसे भिन्न-भिन्न पार्टियों के नेताओं को बुला कर महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लेते रहे हैं, इसी तरह से बजाय यहां इस पर विचार करने के पहले अपने यहां इस के ऊपर निर्णय लें और फिर उसे सदन में प्रस्तुत करें ताकि हमारे सदन के सम्बन्ध में कोई गलत फहमी भविष्य में न बन पाए।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : May I also add that many of us feel that a fuller inquiry is necessary not only to prevent but also to see that the fair name of all Members is maintained ?

MR. SPEAKER : I had a statement preparad already and I wanted to read it, but after what has been mentioned by the hon. leaders,.....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Please read it.

MR. SPEAKER : I think I should read it so that hon. Members may know the position, and after that, I shall make a further reference.

The Statement that I had to read after the presentation of the report was as follows :

"Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, and some other Members have written to me to ask whether an enquiry in the matter of double voting on the Constitution (Twenty fourth Amendment) Bill, 1970 had beed conducted.

When the matter was first raised in the House on the 3rd September, 1970, I observed :

> "For the future, either through the Rules Committee or any other Committee, let it be examined. "

I referred the matter to the Rules Committee as it related to the rules of procedure The Rules Committee in which almost all the Parties, Groups in Lok Sabha are represented, discussed the matter and made its commendations. The minutes of the sittngs dated the 8th September, 1970, and the 18th November, 1970 of the Committee have been laid on the Table of the House on the 10th November and 26th November, 1970, respectively.

The recommendations of the Committee are before the Housea nd it is for the House to take such action as it deems more fit. "

Also, when this matter was raised, the House expressed its wish that the matter should be taken up immediately, and I said this would be discussed for future purposes, in view of the present case also, by the Rules Committee or any other Committee, if the Members so desired.

I sent Shri Shakdher, Secretary to Lok Sabha, to certain members, and at that time they concurred except Shri Ranga whom he could not meet.

The matter was referred to the Rules Committee and their Report is before the House. The Committee have said that in certain cases out of these or four members, at the time of voting on certain clauses out of four or five times, a mistake was committed here and there, on this clause that.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Some members committed it on all occasions.

MR. SPEAKER : At the time of final voting, something happened. Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh had sat on the wrong seat and voted. Then he got up the next day, admitted his mistake and expressed his regret in this very House.

This was considered by the Rules Committee. The Committee considered everything. They laid down a certain procedure for the future. It was recently reconsidered by the Rules Committee and that too is before the House-it is being laid on the Table today by Shri Nath Pai or some other hon. member. Meetings were held very recently again to reconsider all those questions.

[Mr. Speaker]

I was asked to reprimand-not reprimand but to warn or express my displeasure, to Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh. He came to my Chamber and I obeyed the directions of the Committee. That is again is circulated to hon. members.

The hon. leader said that he should have been reprimanded in this House. If he was warned in the Chamber, everything is circulated here and the press know everything, I do not think it is necessary. But if they wish that that should be repeated here, I do not mind. But certainly I have done it once. If I had been asked that it should be done only in the Chamber, I could have stood by that; I thought I had to call him to my Chamber and do it. I did it and circulated it. But I do not mind doing it here.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no; not necessary.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आपने जब एलान कर दिया अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो अब छोड दिया जाय ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : That is enough. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh should be large-hearted.

SHRI RANGA : You have not concluded. I will have my say later.

MR. SPEAKER : This is the position. I will stand by the wish of the House. I think there should be complete satisfaction on this.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Ch. Randhir Singh said that I should be large-hearted. I am prepared to be as large-hearted as he or any other member. But there is a case when on all the five divisions, five members repeatedly mis-utilised the machine because they voted on the machine and at the same time each told the tellers : 'I have not voted; you record my vote.' This is your record which indicates it; it is not my record. Whether there was any other force operating behind that-I do not want to name anybody is what we want to know.

SHRI RANGA : I am sorry I am not at all satisfied with the way this thing has so far been before the House. As Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has said, the whole thing is in our own parliamentary record. Whether it is five or four or three or two, anyhow certainly it is more than one. One hon. member concerned has expressed his regret in this House for having misbehaved in that manner. But what about the other four ? Who are those four ? We would like to know (*Interruptions*). If you find it so difficult to agree, I wish to suggest one thing. We want a regular enquiry into this matter, and if the House wants to excuse them later on, let them do so, but we must know who these four people are, why they did not, whether they did it under any inspiration or by mistake just on the spur of the moment or anything like that. It could not have been on the spur of the moment, because on all the four occasions they continued to vote and misbehave and spoil the record of this House and the reputation of this House. Is it not serious enough for you to take more serious notice of it than you have done, and not merely on your own,but on pressure, on your request to you made the very next day ?

13 hrs.

I cannot understand the hesitation on the part of some of our Members to go into this matter. We wanted a regular, full-fleged enquiry into this matter, and it could be a *quasi-judicial* enquiry. And that is why we suggested that you kindly consult the leaders of all these parties and with their consent and with their advice, kindly appoint a regular, impartial enquiry and let us have all the facts. And if on the findings of that enquiry we are able to discover who those Members are, then we should be able to extract from them or welcome from them their regret and promise also of future good behaviour.

I do not know whether it was possible for the tellers to doubt the veracity of any statement that was being made by any particular Member, and if that is not possible, how can we possibly help these tellers in future to obtain proper information ? All these things have got to be gone into, and we cannot very simply give it up in this way and give the impression that this Lok Sabha also is light-hearted about this matter.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले में नियम समिति को खामखाह अड़चन में डाला गया, क्योंकि जब यह मामला उठाया गया उसी समय इनको कहना चाहिये था। जब स्पीकर साहब ने एलान किया कि यह प्रक्रिया का मामला है, क्या मै इसको नियम समिति को दे सकता हूँ.....

SHRI RANGA : But the next day we did not accept it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उस दिन स्वयं भी कहा था कि इस मामले में कोई नहीं चाहता है कि लोक सभा में वोट के बारे में मुल्क में कोई गलतफहमी फैले। नियम समिति में सभी दलों के प्रतिनिधि थे और इस मामले को जांच की गई। नियम समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँची कि इस में जो तकनीकी खामियां रहती हैं, उस के चलते कई दफा ऐसा होता है कि यहां बिजली जलती है लेकिन वहां वोट रिकार्ड नहीं होता है.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक-आध बार ऐसा हो सकता है, लगातार पांच बार नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमने इसको बहुत गहराई में जा कर देखा है। कभी कभी दोनों जगह बिजली जलती है, लेकिन तस्वीर नहीं आती है ; सिर्फ एक ही केस के बारे में नियम समिति को संतोष नहीं हुआ, वह था श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह का मामला, इसीलिये नियम समिति ने स्पीकर साहब को कहा। आपने उन को बुलाया और चेतावनी दे दी। लेकिन इस समय मेरा कहना यह है कि नियम समिति के पास यह मामला भेजना ही नहीं चाहिये था। आप हाउस की दूसरी कमेटी बना लीजिये, इस में किसी को कोई एतराज़ नहीं है, लेकिन इस में ऐसी कोई आपत्तिजनक बात नहीं है, आप नियम समिति को सारी कार्यवाही को देख लीजिये। अगर आप दूसरी कमेटी चाहते हैं तो मैं विरोध नहीं करता हूं, लेकिन बात को थोड़ा समझ लीजिये। इस में किस ने किस बिल के हक में वोट दिया, इस मामले को छोड़ दीजिये, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि लोक सभा के किसी भी वोट के बारे में मुल्क में गलतफहमी न रहे, न सदन के अन्दर गलतफहमी हो। आप स्वयं किसी समिति का नाम दे दें, प्रस्ताव देने का सब को अधिकार है, मोशन दे दीजिये और समिति बना दीजिये, लेकिन हर रोज़ इस तरह से इस बात को उठाना, उचित नहीं है, इस से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा, कभी न कभी तो हमें किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचना होगा। आप मोशन दीजिये, जिस कमेटी के सामने भेजना चाहते हैं, भेज दीजिये। ये लोग स्वयं ऐसा मोशन रख सकते हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पांच आदमी हैं जिन्होंने हर बार वोट दिया है....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप प्रस्ताव रखिये, हम तैयार हैं, सभी दलों के नेताओं की कमेटी बना दीजिये, हमें कोई एतराज़ नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बनाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जांच का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूं, इस सदन में जितने दल हैं उन के नेताओं की कमेटी बनाइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सदन नियम समिति से बड़ा है, सदन ने नियम समिति बनाई है, लेकिन नियम समिति सदन से बड़ी नहीं हो सकती यह सदन निर्णय के लिये स्वतंत्र है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उस में पांच का जिक्र क्यों नहीं किया गया, एक का जिक्र किस लिये किया गया, इस लिये कि एक रूलिंग पार्टी का है और बाकी उधर के हैं....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : पांचों उधर के हैं।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा) : अगर आप हमारे हैं तो हमारे ऊपर एन्क्वायरी कराइये।

SHRI NATH PAI: (Rajapur) Mr. Speaker, after I heard you I had thought that any doubt that remained in their minds would have been removed. It has now been suggested that the leaders of the parties should be called.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : On a proper motion.

SHRI NATH PAI : That is a question of procedure. But let us see the meaning of it. Shri Vajpayee just now said that the Committee was not above or superior to the House. I entirely agree with him. Obviously, the Leader's meeting is superior to parliament !

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Nobody says so.

SHRI NATH PAI . That is the meaning; we need not have to say it in so many words. A committee of Parliament went thoroughly into it. The M.Ps. concerned were invited to give explanation. The records were checked and scrutinised. Then it found that it was in one case of a Member..... (*Interruption*) I assure Prof. Ranga of this. When doubts were expressed on so important an issue,I felt deeply concerned. I agree that nothing shall be done by Parliament that way. When there is any doubt, particularly on so important a matter as the constitutional amendment, when there was such deep division in the House, everything that we do must be above board and beyond the realm of doubt, both in the House and in the country. It was this abiding concern of ours that compelled us in the Committee meetings to go into the records, the photostat copies and ask for the explanation of these Members.....

SHRI RANGA : Is it in your province to do it ?

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not think it is in my province to suspect everybody and very thing. I know my province. My province is not this, that I go on doubting and suspecting every body I do not regard that my province. My province is this. I am prepared to satisfyProf Ranga, to do everything humanly possible, reason ableandl ogical. to remove any doubt. Who wants to go to this Committee if we are to be treated like that ? It is not a big honour; we give our time. You asked us. Never in fourteen years have I gone to any Committee. Your predecessor persuaded us to go to this Committee and said; come and give us your time. What is it that we did ? There was a doubt. Did we dismiss it summarily. Were not explanations demanded from Members concerned ? Were not the records called ? I want to tell Prof, Ranga. We did two things. Unless he wants to go on nursing a prejudice about it, he will understand it. There should never be any doubt in future. Under your guidance the Committee evolved a totally foolproof method or recording our vote and the House, I am afraid, did not give that consideration to the new methods submittes by the Committee. which it deserved, we wanted every Member to write in his own hand-writing and give the paper to you so that there is no possibility of any misunderstanding or mistake over it. In its wisdom the House rejected it...(*Interruptions*) I do not know.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को वाजपेयी जी पूरी जानकारी नहीं है, उस दिन श्री वासुदेवन नायर चेयर में थे, लेकिन हाउस ने उस को नहीं माना ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस दिन यह बात हो रही थी कि मेम्बर्स अपनी सीटों पर खड़े हो जांय ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसी बात नहीं थी, रूल्ज कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार....

श्री नाथ पाई : देखिये, इतने सजग मेम्बर हैं, उनको भी जानकारी नहीं है कि क्या सिफारिशें थीं ? सिफारिशों को किसी ने सोचा नहीं, गौर नहीं किया, ध्यान नहीं दिया और उन को यहां पराभूत कर दिया गया । यह आपका एतराज हैं, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

I am not quarreling about it. The two things were, what about the future, and then, what about the past. With regard to the past, the records were examined. Everything was evaluated, and it was the unanimous decision of the Committee; there was no difference of opinion in the Committee.

Every party is represented very adequately. A very able Member called Mr. Lobo Prabhu who takes his duty very seriously, contributes to the best of his ability to the deliberations of the Committee. I am sorry he is not here.

Then the Committee took the decision with you; and it was then agreed. Is it part of our duty to prevent mistakes in the future, or to humiliate a Member when he says that he has committed a bonafide mistak and apologises to the House and apologis to the speaker himself, saying,"I am very sorry that it was done ?" After that, the matter was regarded by the Committee as closed' But in order to prevaent mistakes in future Mr. Vajpayee, a new process after due deliberation was evolved. It was the wisdom of the house not even to consider it, but to reject it. We do not lament it. It is up to the House, as you pointed out.(*Interruption*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: There was no reason why he should tender his appology again. (*Interruption*)

SHRI NATH PAI : May I point out to Shri Vajpayee that I take his objection very seriously. आपको उसकी जानकारी नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरी जानकारी है कि वह हाउस के सामने ठीक तरह से रखा नहीं गया । क्या नियम समिति की सिफारिशें इस प्रकार से रखी जाती है ? नियम समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशों पर अलग से सदन को विचार करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

श्री नाथ पाई : और तरीका क्या हो सकता है ? जो तरीका आज अपनाया वह तरीका उस दिन अपनाया गया था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नियम समिति की सिफारिशों पर सदन विचार करे ।

श्री नाथ पाई : आप उस पर विचार करें लेकिन जिस तरह से आज की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने आपकी स्वीकृति के लिए रखी गई उसी तरह से वह रिपोर्ट आपके सामने रखी गई थी । आपने सोचा नहीं, पढ़ा नहीं तो कुसूर किसका है ?···(**व्यवधान**)···

It think there has been agitation without any reason. (*Interruption*) Of course, I am not opposing it. If Prof Ranga wants the matter to be reopened, he is most welcome to do it. I am not to say that it is closed. But in fairness to the Committee and to the Members concerned, I submit that the Committee had thoroughly gone into the matter. It is up to you to respect our Judgment or not. We do not want to add anything. But if Prof. Ranga wants a post-mortem on the findings of the Committee, I am not going to say no. Let the Committe find out a second time.

SHRI RANGA: I want to make is clear that I am not concerned with the Committees. My objection was that the Committee should have been charged with this task at all. (*Interruption*) Anyhow, you were good enough to ask them to do it. I am very unhappy about it. but at the same time, what I want is that another Committee should be appointed not only to study the facts but to go into what has already been indicated. I am not passing any judgment on that I am not concerned with them at all. I am only concerned with my appeal to you and to the House through you. (*Interruption*)

श्री स. मो. बनर्जी (कानपुर) : श्री वासदेवन नायर जिस दिन चेयर पर थे उस दिन उन्होंने रूल्स कमेटी का यह सुझाव रखा था और यह पूछा था कि क्या लाबी में जाकर वोट दें ।···(**व्यवधान**)·····

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक टाइम में एक मेम्बर ही बोलें···(**व्यवधान**)···

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन ने रूल्स कमेटी के सामने यह मामला भेजा । उसने तमाम परम्पराओं को और जो पहले का इतिहास था उसको देखा और फिर उसके बाद एक नतीजा निकाला और वह आपके सुपुर्द किया गया । आपने सदस्य को बुलाकर

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

जो कुछ कहना था वह कह दिया। इस तरह से बात खत्म हो गई लेकिन ये उस बात को फिर दोहराते हैं। इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि ये विक्टिमाइजेशन की निति को अपनाना चाहते हैं।···(**व्यवधान**)·····यह बात खत्म हो गई थी लेकिन देश में इस तरह की कोई गलतफहमी पैदा न हो उसका हमें खयाल रखना चाहिए और भविष्य के लिए कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I remember what happened on that day. You really took the House into confidence twice or thrice and whatever doubts arose after seeing the photostat copy, you cleared them. In spite of that, when certain doubts were expressed by the leader of the Swatantra Party and others, you referred the entire matter to the Rules Committee, though we did not want it, because we have been here for 14 years and we do commit mistakes. The main point is whether the mistake was deliberate and wilful. You referred the matter to the Rules Committee. Those hon. Members who were found to have committed mistakes went to you and apologised. The committee accepted that. The committee also suggested that in future people should go to the lobby and the votes should be recorded. After that, when this question came up, Mr Vasudevan Nair was in the Chair. Mr. Vajpayee was not present. The Chairman put it to the House whether we should resort to the new practice for voting or not. The entire House thought it was an aspersion on the hon. Members and we rejected it. When it was put to vote, by a consensus, we said that the present practice should continue. I am sorry, Sir. It is nothing short of witch-hunting They are after their pound of flesh for political puroses.

SHRI RANGA : I take strong objection to it. For political purposes, are we to understand that these guilty people have behaved in that shameless manner ? (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : When the Rules Committee met, I was invited by you. All these doubts now expressed were thoroughly gone into there, I am afraid the hon Members who have raised this question have not gone through the miutes attached to the report. This is not first occasion when this sort of thing happened. Previously on many occasions members have sat and voted from wrong seats. I do not want to mention the names. On one occasion a member belonging to the Congress (O) voted from a wrong seat. Later on it was corrected in the footnote of the debates. The same thing happened with a Jan Sangh member on another occasion. So, this is not the first occasion it has happened. It is just by mistake that they have voted from wrong seats. About the fourpersons who were voting again andagain from the wrong seats on each clause on that day, in one seat the light was not burning. When a division takes place, there are three processes. A light burns in the seat. A light burns on the board there and then the vote is recorded in the photo copy. When the light is not burning in the seat, member does not know whether the vote has been recorded or not. (*Interruptions*). Only now, after the Rules Committee met, the division numbers have been mentioned on that board there. At that time, it was not there. This is what had happend. Because the light was not burining, the name was given. This was not the first occasion; people belonging to different parties had done the same thing and the correction was made.

It was also pointed out in the Rules Committee by you that if these corrections affected the results in an adverse way, you took them into cosideration before announcing the result. That was made amply clear All the Members representing different parties in the Rules Committee were satisfied then. Now is it open for the House and the leaders here to say that they do not accept what hon. Members, who represent them in the Rules Committee, did ?

Again and again it is said here that they voted shamelessly. It is a very serious reflection. This was thoroughly gone into by all the members representing different parties in the Rules Committee and they unanimously came to that conclusion. It is for the House to accept their report or

not; that is a different matter but we should not cast aspersions on members and also on the Rules Committee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Nobody has cast aspersions.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Just now it was said shameless.

SHRI RANGA : Why do you take shelter behind it ? We have never said anything about the Rules Committee.

SHRI NATH PAI : To accuse of design is the worst accusation. You said that it was done by design.

SHRI RANGA : I said about those Members who had voted in the wrong way and not about your Members on the Rules Committee. You find out from the records. I had made it very clear that I was not satisfied with your decision to send it to the Rules Committee. Please do not take any offence. I wanted you to appoint another committee... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : When it was brought up here, I mentioned it very clearly that I would be sending it to the Rules Committee if the House said. Not a single dissenting vote came. But even before that I made it very sure to consult everybody. Except, unfortunately, for Shri Ranga- I am very sorry, he could not be contacted- all others were consulted. I assure Professor Ranga that we considered each and every thing dispassionately. (*Interruption*). I consulted Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also.

श्री मधु लिमये : उनको तो कमेटी चाहिये नियुक्त करिये ।

SHRI NATH PAI : I propose that a committee headed by Professor N. G. Ranga be constituted and he be authorised to nominate the other Members. We shall accept the findings of the Committee, at least I will do.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We second it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I move an amendment that there should be a one-man committee headed by Professor Ranga.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you quite serious ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY, AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) I would like to say that I agree with some of the hon. Members who have spoken, like Shri Nath Pai, Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Sezhiyan, that this matter was gone into very carefully by the Rules Committee having been appointed with the concurrence of the House by you and it had been found that there had been a mistake. An hon. Member was good enough to come and apologise before the House.

SHRI RANGA : What about the others ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It is the height of vindictiveness to go on saying that it is shameless and all that.

Of late I have noticed-I wish the House to forgive me-that in respect of decisions takenin important committees where all parties are represented, in the House questions are raised about the *bona fides* of such committees. The committees cannot function if they are to be treated like this.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Sir, I am one of those who voted against the Constitution Amendment Bill.But if the matter was referred to the Rules Committee-and I know it was referred tot he Rules Committee in the House by you-and the Rules Committee has gone into it, it is but necessary for my friends who want to question the decision taken by the Committee to again place the particular matter before the House. I am one of those who do not know what exactly happened in the Rules Committee. Let the papers be circulated. Let us look into the papers rather than somebody coming to some conclusion from some quarter. This is really trying to misunderstand each other. I do not understand how the House should function in this particular matter Are we going to take decisions onlypartywise in a matter which concerns the whole House Therefore, I request everyone concerned not to debate the matter without looking into all the necessary papers. May I suggest, let all the necessary papers be circulated and let the Members look into

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

them ? Otherwise, what is going to happen is that no Member would like to be a member of the Committee. At least, I would not like to be a Member of the Committee. I remember, on one occasion, when the Select Committee of which I was a Member had come to a certain conclusion and came to this House wanting an extension of time for legitimate reasons, we were criticised. I wanted to say something at that time. You were pleased to make certain observations. Do you want us to say that we do not want to become Members of the Committee appointed by the august House ? Let that situation not arise.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the papers will be circulated.

SHRI NATH PAI : The papers have been circulated.

MR. SPEAKER : If any Member has not received.....

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I have not received the papers.

MR. SPEAKER : The papers will be circulated. I think, some way will be found out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Prof. Ranga should withdraw whatever he has said about the Rules Committee. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANGA : I have not said anything about the Rules Committee I was only dealing with the Speaker as to the manner in which he dealt with the matter. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond-Harbour) : Sir, about 500 employees of the *Basumati* have been affected by its closure. This matter was discussed in the Rajya Sabha yesterday. Will you be kind enough to allow a discussion in this House tomorrow ? (*Interruptions*).

13.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Annual Accounts etc. of Annual Welfare Board, and Notifications under Essentail Commodities Act.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : On behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde. I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of theHaryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited Chandigarh for the year ended the 30th June, 1969 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4390/70*].

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Animals Welfare Board, Madras for the year 1968-69 along with the Audit Report thereon (Hindi version)- [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4391/70*].

(3) A copy each of the following notification under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :-

(i) G.S.R. 586 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970 rescinding the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S R. 997 dated the 16th April, 1969.

(ii) The Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Amendment Order, 1970 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 587 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970.

(iii) The Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice)

Amendment Order, 1970 (Hindi and Engli h versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1228 in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1970.

(iv) The Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control (Amendment) Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S. R. 1263 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August 1970.

(v) The Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1290 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970.

(vi) G. S. R. 1291 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1970 rescinding the Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 450 dated the 14th September, 1959.

(vii) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notifiation No. G. S. R. 1753 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1970.

(viii) The Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Amendment Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1861 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1970.

(ix) The Solvent-Extracted Oil, De-oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Amendment Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S.R. 1774 in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-4392/70].

Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Amendment Rules, 1970.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S R. 1823 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1970, under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT*-4393/70].

RULES COMMITTEE MINUTES

SHRI G. S. MISHRA (Chhindwara) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Rules Committee held on the 11th and 18 November, 1970.

RE. HEALTH OF THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the following teleprinter message dated the 25th November, 1970 has been received from the Medical Adviser, Indian High Commission, London regarding the health of the Deputy Speaker :-

"SHRI SWELL OPERATED TODAY STOP SUBDURAL HAEMATOMA ASPIRATED UNDER LOCAL ANAESTHESIA STOP PROGRESS ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY STOP"

Election to Committee Animal Welfare Board

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S C. JAMIR): On behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde, I beg to move:—

> "That in pursuance of section 5 (1) (i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for the next term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

> "That in pursuance of Section 5 (1) (i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for the next term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we adjourn for lunch. In future, if I forget to mention the time, to meet again at such and such time kindly take it that we re-assemble after one hour. We adjourn to meet again at 2-30 P. M.

13 30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Shri Prakash Vir Shastri *in the Chair*]

ARCHITECTS BILL-(*Contd.*)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, I was in the process of congratulating the Government for having brought forward this Bill after 25 years of consideration. After having congratulated them yesterday, I have to congratulate them again today, because it is now 25 years and one day. I must also congratulate the Minister for, he is really fortunate in being the successor to a long line of Education Ministers who had tried to bring this measure and had not succeeded to this day.

Sir, as you know, this Bill is a non-controversial one. It is non-controversial because all it merely seeks to do is to protect the word 'Architect'. I think, the Architects of this country would have liked very much had the Bill been much stronger and protected the profession of Architecture. But, unfortunately, the conditions of this country being as they are, it was not possible and it would not get the necessary support to protect the profession but it was still necessary that the title 'Architect' should be protected. And therefore this Bill does nothing other than merely protect that title.

According to this Bill, those who are qualified as Architects in our country should be allowed to register themselves as Architects. All those who have been earning their livelihood as architects will also be allowed to register themselves as Architects. What is the position in future ? Not only will all those who have an architectural qualification be permitted to practice architecture, but anybody else also can do the same thing provided they do not call themselves as Architects. As I said, this Bill is so very non-controversial that I do do not wish to make a lengthy speech on the subject.

There are a couple of Amendments that which I have suggested which, at this point of time I would advocate for the consideration of the Minister and of the House.

One of the main amendments which I think is basic to the healthy growth of architecture is that the professional body representing architects in this country should be very actively associated with the practice of architecture. This is the practice that is followed in many countries. I

shall give you some background in this regard. Even in the newly emerging countries of Africa, the Institute of Architects is the sole representative body ofthe profession and its membership is considered as an adequate qualification for being put on the register. In Great Britain, not only is the registration done by the institute but actually the Council of The Royal Institute of British Architects is the registering body. But here, according to the Bill, we have created another body which is going to be a separate body in addition to the Council of the Indian Institute of Architects. Therefore, I strongly recommend that Part II of the Schedule which deals with qualifications, should include membership of the Indian Institute of Architects also.

There are several qualifications in the past that have, for no fault of the students concerned, been some what below par. The State Governments have started courses which have not been acceptable either to the profession or to the Central Government or the UPSC. Although the Bill seeks to establish standards, it must be realised that there is a large body of people, for instance, who have passed the Maharashtra Government diploma course which was started in 1956; there is a large body of students who went through that five-year course, and it was no fault of theirs that the course was not up to the required standard. It is only with hindsight that we have starded investigating this case and declared that it was not up to the mark. All those students who have come out of that course have been practising architecture for the last few years, and since they are qualified under another provision of the Bill, therefore, I would strongly recommend that this qualification also should be included within the prescribed qualifications in Schedule B.

There are a few other courses like the course that was started at the Government School of Engineering at Rasul. Those who have passed out of that course must be something like 60 to 65 years old. If you take the sum total of the work that they do, it could not amount to very much not more than a few stray buildings over the whole country. I think there must beabout 25people affected. I would strongly suggest that this qualification such as the one awarded by the Rasul school may also be included in the Schedule.

Then, take, for instance, the qualifications of the Kala Bhavan, a course which was stopped in 1951, and all those who passed out of it would be entitled to register under clause 25 (b) of the Bill. So, it would be doing them an injustice if they were not included in the Schedule as it stands. Some of them are today holding the highest government jobs, and senior appointments in government service. The course has for a long time been converted to what is today known as the B. Arch. course of the M. S. University, Baroda. Therefore, I would recommend to the hon. Minister and I would urge the House to look at this point from the point of view of compassion and humanity, because the entire Bill has been oriented to that. The Bill has been oriented to that. The Bill has been oriented to permit everybody who has been practising architecture to continue to do so that there is no disruption in the life of anybody engaged today in building activity.

Having done so, you will find ultimately a register which will have the names of about 3,000-5,000 architects and about 20,000-50,000 people and would be of the educational background of overseers, surveyors, engineers and other people connected with the building trade. When you have a register as composite as that, it would be too picky to insist on specific qualifications. I think it would be doing on injustice. We have gone at this for 25 years and evolved a formula which does not injustice to anybody. I strongly recommended that at this last moment we do not become pattyminded picky or choosy about specific qualifications which when put together do not amount to very much.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल सदन के सामने पेश हुआ है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। जहां तक आर्किटेक्ट्स का सवाल है शहरों के लिए तो चालीस चालीस मंजिला बिल्डिंगें खड़ी हो रही हैं, लेकिन जहां तक सवाल है हमारे देहातों का, वहां के लिए

[श्री हेम राज]

मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे आर्किटेक्ट्स की जरूरत है जो कि थोडे पैसे में वहां पर जो चीजें मिलती हैं उन के अनुसार छोटी छोटी कीमत के मकानों का प्रदर्शन लोगों के सामने कर सकें तो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए बहुत अच्छा हो सकता है। आज चारों तरफ से एक स्लोगन चलता है सोशलिज्म का जिस में हर एक यह चाहता है कि लोगों को रोटी मिले, कपड़ा मिले और साथ में मकान मिले लेकिन भारतवर्ष में तो मकानों की किल्लत पड़ी है और जिस तरह से अभी आज यह बिल चल रहा है, कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं कि जिससे हम उस में से बहुत सारे उन नवजवानों को बाहर रखेंगे जिन का कि वास्ता इंजीनियरिंग से है। वह जो मौजूदा परिभाषा दी है आर्किटेक्ट की वह उसमें आ सकेंगे या नहीं आ सकेंगे, यह मैं चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बात को साफ करें। जैसा कि पीलू मोदी जी ने कहा इसमे बहुत सारों का समावेश करना चाहिए था। मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ने इसमें और चीजें रखी हैं तो हमारे पालीटेकनिक्स भी हैं जिस में आप उनको तीन साल तक आर्किटेक्ट की पढ़ाई भी करवाते हैं तो क्या उन को शामिल किया जायगा या नहीं ? आज पचास हजार तो हमारे इंजीनियर बेकार पड़े हैं और 5 हजार डिप्लोमा होल्डर और इंजीनियर और निकलने वाले हैं, सबके लिए काम देने का सवाल है। तो इस में आर्किटेक्ट की डेफिनिशन में उनका आप समावेश कीजिए ताकि वह कुछ ट्रेनिंग लेकर के अपना जीवन चला सकें। इस समय जो यह हमारे इंजीनियर्स बेकार हैं उनके लिए आप ट्रेनिंग क्लासेज जारी करें और इसी में उन को तैयार कर दें तो भी बहुत सारा हिस्सा उन का इस में जज्ब हो सकता है। इस के साथ साथ आप ने इस में धारा रखी है जिसमें या तो इंस्टीट्यूशन को रखा है या जो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स हैं उनको ज्यादा नुमाइन्दगी दे दी है। यही ऐसे प्राविजन्स हैं कि जिनसे जो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स हैं उन्हीं से सारे कौंसिल को आप भर देंगे। तो उन्हीं का बोलबोला वहां रहेगा और जो ऐक्चुअल प्रेक्टिस करने वाले हैं उनकी आवाज वहां पर बहुत कमजोर रहेगी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में कोई ऐसा प्राविजन होना चाहिए जैसे कि बार कौंसिल्स में या मेडिकल कौंसिल्स में है, उन के अन्दर ऐक्चुअल प्रेक्टिशनर्स हैं, उनकी वायस ज्यादा है। इसी तरह से इस बिल में भी जो आपका एलेक्शन सिस्टम है वह डायरेक्ट नहीं है, इन्डायरेक्ट तरीके से रखा है या नामिनेशन का हिस्सा बहुत ज्यादा कर दिया है। इसलिये मैं यह चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इस में इलेक्टेड नुमाइन्दों को ज्यादा अहमियत दें, तो जो अपने हाथ से काम करने वाले हैं, जैसे डिज़ाइन करनेवाले, बनवाने वाले, उन सब का समावेश हो जायेगा और जो प्रेक्टिकल डिफीकल्टीज़ हैं, वे कौंसिल के सामने आ सकेंगी। इस समय आपने इस कौंन्सिल में या तो आफिर्सज को रखा है या कुछ इंस्टीचूशन्ज़ को रख लिया है इस तरह से जो दूसरे लोग हैं, जो आम प्रेक्टिस करने वाले हैं, उन की कोई नुमाइन्दगी नहीं हो सकेगी। ऐसी हालत में होता यह है कि जो सरकारी मुलाज़िम होते हैं उनका प्रभुत्व हो जाता है और आज कुछ ऐसा नज़रिया बन गया है, जैसा हमारे लीगल प्रोफेशन में हो गया है कि बहुत से टाउट्स पैदा हो गये हैं, उसी तरह से आफिशियल आर्किटेक्ट्स में भी पैदा हो जायेंगे और जो गवर्नमेंट में बैठे हैं उनके साथ मिल कर प्लान्ज़ को फेल करवा देंगे, इस तरह से नाजायज़ पैसा कमाने का ढंग बन जायगा। इस लिये जरूरी है कि इस के अन्दर आप ने उन लोगों की जो डोमिनेंस कर सी है, उस को खत्म कर देना चाहिये।

एक अर्ज मैं आप से यह करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक सवाल इंजीनियर्स को ट्रेन्ड करने का है, उसके लिए इस बिल में तो कुछ नहीं है, लेकिन आप कोई स्कीम बना रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस आर्किटेक्ट बिल में उन

आदमियों के लिये जो इस समय बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, उनके जज़ब करने के लिये कोई तरीका निकालें, जिससे उनको काम मिल सके। इस तरह से आप अनएम्पलायड आर्किटेक्ट्स की समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे और उन के रोजगार का सिलसिला बन जायेगा।

हमारे यहां कंसलटिंग इन्जीनियर्स की एक इंस्टीचूशन है, जो बहुत पुरानी है, उसको आपने इस में नुमाइन्दगी दी है। यह इंस्टीचूशन अपनी तरफ से फेलोशिप का एक सर्टिफिकेट देती है। यह सर्टिफिकेट उन लोगों को ही दिया जाता है जो पूरी तरह से डिज़ाइन, कंस्ट्रक्शन और इस काम से ताल्लुक रखनेवाली तमाम चीज़ों से वाकफियत रखते हैं। आप ने इस बिल में जो कवालीफिकेशन का शैडयूल रखा है, उन में इस इंस्टीचूशन के उस फैलोशिप सर्टिफिकेट को मंजूर नहीं किया है, जब कि यह सर्टिफिकेट एक ऐसी बाडी की तरफ से दिया जाता है जो एक्सपर्ट्स की बाडी है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां आप ने दूसरी क्वालीफिकेशन्ज़ का समावेश किया है, वहां उस के सर्टिफिकेट का समावेश भी होना चाहिये, अगर किसी के पास वह सर्टिफिकेट मौजूद है तो उस की क्वालीफिकेशन्ज को दुरुस्त मान लिया जाना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप मेरे इन सुझावों को मान लेंगे तो बिल के अन्दर जो बहुत सारी कमियां रह गई हैं, वे दूर हो जायेंगी। इस वक्त इस बिल के खिलाफ काफी असंतोष चल रहा है, लेकिन इन सुझावों को मान लेने के बाद वह दूर हो जायगा। जैसा मैंने अभी अर्ज किया है—आर्किटेक्ट्स को एक ऐसी तालीम जरूर दी जाय जो हमारे देहात की प्राबलम को हल कर सके। अगर आप यहां पर ऊंचे ऊंचे मकान बना कर यह समझ लेंगे कि आप का आर्किटेक्ट बिल कामयाब हो गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह कामयाबी नहीं है। मैं तो इस बिल की कामयाबी उस वक्त समझूंगा, जिस वक्त आप देहातों की समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे, जहां पांच-छः करोड़ ऐसे शहरी बैठे हुए हैं, जिनके पास मकान नहीं है। उन को थोड़े पैसों में, वहीं के मैटेरियल से बना कर जब आप मकान दे सकेंगे, तब मैं समझूंगा कि हमारा यह आर्किटेक्ट बिल कामयाब हुआ है।

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE (Bombay-North-East) : I was a member of the Joint Committee. The origional Bill was very much objected to by the engineering profession, and the whole engineering profession was very much disturbed, but in the Joint Committee we have thrashed out many points and given an impartial judgement in the form of the revised Bill. I fully agree with Mr. Piloo Mody that the architects Bill is nothing but a registration of architects. The Architects Bill is meant to protect the title and the architect, not the profession of the architect.

In our country which is undeveloped the architect's work is mainly performed by the civil engineers. And at present the leading civil engineers are also very well known architects. In view of this fact, the importance given to the architect should be on the same basis. In fact the work of the architect is mainly with designing of the building-elevation, aesthetic sense. But the constructional part of the building is mainly done by the Civil, Structural Engineers.

To-day even in the rural areas architects job is done by the engineers. The Constitutions of architect's many a time adds a lot to the cost of the building. So going to the architect is just like going to the specialist in medicine. So in view of all the facts this Bill should be only used as Registration of Architects where the little should be protected.

It is a fact the large number of civil engineers who are at present practising as Engineers-Architects should not be barred after the passing of this Bill. Also those engineers who are likely to come in this field should not be barred from practising architecture. In view of this fact that a large number of Engineers are unemployed at present, they should not be deprived of their right of earning their livelihood by practising designing, planning and construction of the buildines. This is well known that this pro-

[Shrimati Tara Sapre]

fession has come into existence in our country only recently; as such there is limited number of architects in the profession.

There are a large number of engineers in this profession and their interest should be protected. In the end I would like to emphasise that the architects and engineers are complimentary to each other. I have given two amendments; one is to recognise the diploma in architecture awarded by the Government of Maharashtra. This modification is very necessary. For the last fourteen years, these diploma holders are doing their job successfully. They are in the Central Government Service also. It is ridiculous for the Government to ask these diploma holders who are in this architectural field to pass the examination of the five year Diploma Course If those Diploma Holders are derecognised at this stage, who had completed the course initially prescribed by Government, I think the public at large will lose faith in the Government's authority of giving degrees or diplama.

There are 2,500 diploma holders who will be effected if this Bill is passed without this amendment. There is no reason why they should be put to these hardships. My second amendment is to omit lines 34 and 35 in the Schedule.

There is no reason why a certificate of fellowship awarded by the Frank Lloyd Wright foundation of the United States should be accepted in comparision to Bachelar's Degree or Diploma or Doctor's degree. The Indian Institute of Architect should be asked to produce a list of persons holding such a certificate who are practising in India to find out whether it is only a person having vested interest or there is a large number of persons having these certificates. When Government wants to derecognise some 2,500 deploma holders with 14 years experience, the same Government recognised a Certificate course of foreign Government for some persons who are influential in the Government. Public will strongly oppose this move. Therefore I have moved these two amendments I want to know from the hon. Minister categorically whether he wants to derecognise the our diploma while recognising the foreign diploma I had referred to.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon Minister yesterday stated that the Bill was intented to protect the architects. Mr. Piloo Mody wanted that the Bill should protect the profession. The hon. Minister wanted to protect designation, while Mr. Piloo Mody wanted that the profession should be protected.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Would have wanted.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : "Would have wanted," Let it be so. I want that the Bill should protect the Indian artitecture itself. When I was scrutinising the provisions from that point of view, whether the Bill in any way would help Indian architecture-I have been scrutinising the qualifications entered in the Schedule, Part I and Part II from that angle-whether the qualifications prescribed there for the Indian architects would help to create architects who would be able to revive, develop and protect Indian architecture, I felt that in future somebody will have to give some thought to architecture itself. If the architect is to be protected if that is the object and if architecture is not protected, what is the use of protecting the designation of the architect ?

The object of the Bill, as is stated, is to protect not only the architects but also to protect the public from unqualified architects. That is the object. I believe that has been served by prescribing the qualifications in the schedule to the Bill. But, as I have stated, the question, of having a real representation of Indian architecture in the erection of the buildings undertaken on behalf of the Government is a matter to be considered.

The circumstances which led to the introduction of the Bill as stated are that "There is a tremendious amount of building activity in consequence of the industrial development and the implementation of the various Plans." There is a tremendious amount of building activity in India now, and therefore, this Bill is needed. I say this was an occasion which might be utilised to help the Indian architecture itself to be revived, developed and protected. But I am afraid that, advantage has not been taken

of the opportunity of doing the same. Instead of helping the Indian architecture, what we are having today is the import of what should be called matchbox architecture from the west, which is disfiguring our landscape in the capital cities of India. What is happening in Delhi and Calcutta today is matchbox construction which is an eye-sore to the people and which disfigures the landscape of the entire city. I think something should be done in this regard, to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government.

In this matter, I wish to state an experience of my own. When Bhubaneswar was being constructed as the new capital of Orissa, somenow-it may be a hobby-I thought that in the fitness of things the new structures that would come up should be consistent with the architectural remains that we find in the Bhubaneswar city all around. I came to Delhi, and Shri Hare Krishna Mahatab was at that time in the Central Ministry-and met him and requested him to see if he could use his influence to persuade the Government to have the new structures in Bhubaneswar to be inkeeping with Indian architecture already there.

With that object in view, I myself went to Cuttack and saw the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. Chintamani Acharya. I requested him that he might ask the students of the university to study the architecture that was there, with the assurance that if they completed the study, they might be given doctorates in those subjects and with the experience they would gain, they could help the new structural engineers who were in charge of building the capital to have Indian architecture newly revived in the matter of reconstruction of Bhubaneswar. I do not know what was done. But I got this information from my friend, Prof. Nirmal Kumar Bose, regarded as an expert in Indian architecture of Orissa, that he was called by the authorities and told, "We would prepare our structures as we like. Would you put in some of your things here and there, so that what we build would look like Indian architecture ?" Nirmal Babu said this could not be done and if they wanted to put it in the form of Indian architecture, the whole basis had to be changed. But to that the modern engineers were not agreeable. So, Nirmal Babu went away disappointed. And, we have the new capital completely inconsistent with the surroundings. That was my grievance which should have been attended to.

In this country, during different periods of rule, we have had the revival of different types of architecture. We have the remains of Hindu architecture, the Buddhist architecture, the Pathan architecture, the Moghul architecture and so on. Even during the British period, we have the remains of the first period of British architecture and the latest period of British architecture in the Buildings of New Delhi. But during the period of running of this Government, no new type of architecture has been revived or put up before the architects or before the people. In this matter, our Government has not done its task as fully as it should have done.

The Moghul emperors are regarded as great builders. The greatest of them was Shahjahan, who built so many things which are wonders of the world even today. In a way, Pandit Nehru himself was a great builders; he built many structures, but my grievance is that the structures are not in keeping with the Indian architectural style and technique. In the south, we have the Pallava, the Chola, the Chalukya and Dravidian architecture. In the north, we have the Nagara architecture. All these types of architecture might have been studied and utilised. But nothing has been done. To that I would draw the attention of the Minister, so that he may in future find out whether some things can be done for Indian architecture and not merely stop by protecting the designation of architect.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री पीलू मोदी के साथ इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री को इस बात के लिए बधाई दी जाये कि उन्होंने 25 वर्ष पहले जिस बालक की कल्पना की थी उसको उन्होंने जन्म दिया है। साधारणतया 9 महीने के समय गर्भावस्था के लिए होता है लेकिन इस सरकार ने इसमें 25 वर्ष लिए। इससे इस सरकार की गति के सम्बन्ध में आप कल्पना कर सकतेहैं। 1947 में पहली बार इस विधेयक की कल्पना की गई थी और एक विधेयक का प्रारूप तैयार किया

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

गया था। वह प्रारूप भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों को भेजा गया। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि 1947 से लेकर लगभग 15 वर्ष तक उस विषय में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई। 1960 में यह विषय पुन: विचारार्थ आया। 1968 में यह विधेयक संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया। 1969 में जो प्रवर समिति बनी थी उसने इसकी धाराओं पर बड़ी गहराई से विचार किया। यह आनन्द का विषय है इसमें दो विशेषज्ञ, श्री पीलु मोदी जो आर्किटेक्ट्स के प्रतिनिधि कहे जा सकते हैं और जिनकी देश के प्रमुख आर्किटेक्ट्स में गणना है, उनकी योग्यता का प्रवर समिति को लाभ मिला। साथ ही साथ राज्य सभा के श्री महिदा जो एक प्रमुख इंजीनियर हैं, उनकी भी सलाह और उनका भी मश्विरा इस प्रवर समिति को प्राप्त हुआ।

सभापति महोदय, आर्किटेक्ट्स इस बात के लिये उत्सुक थे कि उनको सम्मान का तथा प्रतिष्ठा का स्थान दिया जाए। यह उनक मांग उचित मांग आज हम चिकित्सा व्यवसाय से इनकीतु लना करें तो यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि आज रोगी का इलाज अनपढ़ डाक्टर भी करते हैं, वे लोग करते हैं जिनको किसी प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त नहीं है, जिनमें किसी प्रकार की योग्यता नहीं है। फिर चाहे वह एलोपैथी का प्रश्न हो या आयुर्वेद का हो या होम्योपैथी का हो परन्तु भिन्न भिन्न सरकारों ने उनके सम्बन्ध में विधेयक लाकर उनकी रजिट्रेशन की व्यवस्था की ताकि जो लोग क्वालिफाइड व्यक्तियों के पास जाना चाहते हैं, उनको किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई न हो और रजिस्टर्ड व्यक्तियों की सूची उनको उपलब्ध हो सके।

हमारे देश में मेरा ऐसा अनुमान है कि नब्बे प्रतिशत मकान ऐसे लोगों के द्वारा बनाये जाते हैं जो न आर्किटैक्ट की डेफीनीशन में आते हैं और न ही इंजीनियर की डैफिनिशन में आते हैं। इस विधेयक में आर्किटैक्ट की व्याख्या तो हम नहीं कर पाये और शायद वैसा करना सम्भव भी नहीं था लेकिन कम से कम उनके रजिट्रेशन की व्यवस्था करके उनके व्यवसाय को संरक्षण देने का प्रयत्न हमने अवश्य किया है, उनको सम्मान और प्रतिष्ठा का स्थान देने का हमने प्रयत्न अवश्य किया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक कठिनाई अवश्य महसूस हो रही है। इस में यह कहा गया है कि जिस समय इस विधेयक पर अमल शुरू होगा उस समय जिस व्यक्ति को पांच वर्ष हो गए होंगे व्यवसाय करते हुए केवल उसी को इस बात का अधिकार मिलेगा कि वह रजिस्ट्रेशन करा सके। मैं अनेकों विद्यार्थियों की कल्पना कर सकता हूं जो इससे वंचित रह जायेंगे। हमारे यहां चंडीगढ़ में भी इंजीनियरिंग कालेज है। वहां आर्किटेक्चर की एक शाखा है। अनेकों होनहार विद्यार्थी वहाँ से शिक्षा प्राप्त करके निकले हैं। अगर हमने पांच साल की मर्यादा लगा दी एक व्यक्ति को अपना नाम रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने के लिए तो अनेकों वे विद्यार्थी इस सुविधा से वंचित रह जाएंगे और उनको पांच वर्ष तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर अवश्य विचार करेंगे। यह जो पांच साल की मर्यादा लगाई गई है इसको हटाने पर वह निश्चित रूप से विचार करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

आपने देखा होगा कि इस विधेयक पर कई सौ संशोधन आए हैं। उन संशोधनों के देने वाले महानुभावों का आशय यह है कि भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की और श्रेणियों को इसके अन्दर अवसर दिया जाए ताकि वे श्रेणियां भी अपने आपको रजिस्टर करा सकें। मैंने भी एक महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन इस विषय पर दिया है और मुझे खुशी है कि मेरे मित्र श्री पीलु मोदी ने उसका समर्थन किया है। पंजाब के विभाजन से पहले 1947 से पहले रसूल के इंजीनियरिंग कालेज से जिन्होंने शिक्षा प्राप्त की थी उनको आज इस शैड्यूल में शामिल नहीं किया

गया है। वे विस्थापित भाई हैं। पांच वर्ष का तो सवाल उनके केस में उठता ही नहीं है। बीस वर्ष से भी ज्यादा समय से वे इस भवन कला के कार्य मे लगे हुए हैं। उनको इस से क्यों वंचित रखा गया है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। मन्त्री महोदय हमेशा उचित दृष्टिकोण अपनाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि वह इस बात का निश्चित रूप से विचार करेंगे कि उन भाइयों का जिन का कोई दोष नहीं है, जिन्होंने सचमुच में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया हुआ है, जो योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्ति हैं, जो बीस या तीस साल से इस व्यवसाय में रत हैं, कार्य कर रहे हैं, योग्यता के साथ कर रहे हैं, उनको इस से वंचित रखने का वास्तव में कोई कारण नहीं है।

इसके साथ साथ एक बड़ा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूं कि आप के पास तीन चार सौ संशोधन आए हैं। हर एक व्यक्ति और हर एक श्रेणी की योग्यता का विचार उसके सम्बन्ध में करना होगा। मुझे पता नहीं कि आप उन सब को इस समय शैड्यूल्ड में शामिल करने पर रजामन्द होंगे या नहीं लेकिन कम से कम एक समिति आप तुरन्त नियुक्त करें जो इस पर विचार करे कि जिन श्रेणियों की इन संशोधनों द्वारा मांग पेश की गई है, उनको सम्मिलित किया जाए या न किया जाए। समिति या कमीशन जो भी आप नियुक्त करना चाहें तुरन्त नियुक्त करें ताकि वह जल्दी अपनी सिफारिशें दे सके और उन सिफारिशों पर आप विचार करके एक दूसरा संशोधन विधेयक उन श्रेणियों को इस के अन्दर शामिल करने के लिए ला सकें।

इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि आज अनेकों लोगों के मन में इस प्रकार की चिन्ता घर कर गई है और वे यह समझ रहे हैं कि उनके रोजगार के साधनों के ऊपर लात मारी जा रही है। भारत जैसे देश में अनेकों प्रकार के भवनों का निर्माण होना है। आप यह भी जानते ही हैं कि अपने देश में कितने ही ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को आकाश की छत के नीचे जीवन बिताना पड़ता है, विश्राम करना पड़ता है, जिन के पास मकान तक की सुविधा नहीं है। उनको मकान देने की शायद सरकारी स्तर पर भी कोशिश होगी और दूसरी संस्थाओं द्वारा भी प्रयत्न किये जाएंगे और व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी प्रयत्न होंगे। इस प्रकार अनेक तरह के भवन बनेंगे। इन भवनों के निर्माण के लिये हमें योग्य व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। इस वास्ते इस श्रेणी के प्रतिनिधित्व के सवाल पर मन्त्री महोदय तुरन्त विचार करें। आप एक परिषद बनाने जा रहे हैं जो रजिस्ट्रेशन का काम भी करेगी और किस व्यक्ति का रजिस्ट्रेशन वापिस लेना है, उसका अधिकार भी उस परिषद को होगा। विधेयक के अन्दर यह व्यवस्था की है कि हर सरकार अपना प्रतिनिधि उस में भेजे। अब यह कहा गया है कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह सरकारी कर्मचारी ही हो। प्रवर समिति बधाई की पात्र है कि उसने यह कहा है कि सरकार को अपनाही आर्किटेक्ट मनोनीत करना होगा, यह नहीं होना चाहिये और इसके बजाय राज्य सरकारें जिस को भी उचित समझे या सरकार जिसको भी उचित समझे चाहे वह सरकारी आर्किटेक्ट हो या गैर सरकारी उसको अपनी सरकार का प्रतिनिधि बना कर भेजें। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर हम चिकित्सा विभाग की तरफ देखें तो वहां पर यह अधिकार उस व्यवसाय को करने वालों को दिया गया है कि वह अपने प्रतिनिधि का चयन करें। उनका सिलैकशन उन पर निर्भर रहेगा। हम जानते हैं कि सरकार अनेकों बारपक्षपात से ऊपर उठ कर निर्णय नहीं करती। सौभाग्य से प्रो० शेर सिंह यहां पर मौजूद हैं। चंडीगढ़ के अन्दर उन्हें मालूम है कि आज किन लोगों का बहुमत है। लेकिन जब टैलीफोन एडवाइज़री कमेटी में किसी व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करने का वक्त आता है तो वह कहते हैं कि पंडित की नुमाइंदगी

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

कांग्रेस का वहां का प्रधान ही करेगा, जन संघ की तरफ से या किसी दूसरे दल की तरफ से पब्लिक की नुमाइंदगी नहीं हो सकेगी मैं पूछता हूँ उन लोगों ने क्या कसूर किया है ? जिस दल का वहां स्पष्ट बहुमत है, जिन को एक प्रकार की जानकारी है, जो सच्चा प्रतिनिधि हो सकता है, उसको तो लिया नहीं जाता है लेकिन टेरिटोरियल कांग्रेस के दो प्रधान हैं, उनको रख लिया जाता है.....

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : आप उसके सदस्य हैं।

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : मैं बतोर मेम्बर पार्लिमेंट के हूं, आपकी कृपा के कारण नहीं। अगर मैम्बर पार्लियामैंट किसी और दल का होता तो वह उसका सदस्य होता। उसकी तरफ दुर्लक्ष्य करना यह आपको शोभा नहीं देता है। आपकी दृष्टि इतनी संकुचित हो गई है, इतनी पक्षपातपूर्ण बन गई है कि आपको अपने दल के बाहर कोइ भी व्यक्ति वैसी योग्यता का मालिक दिखाई ही नहीं देता है । इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि यह अधिकार सरकार को देने के बजाये व्यवसाय में लगे हुए लोगों को देना चाहिए, ताकि अपने प्रतिनिधि का चुनाव वे स्वयं करें। सरकार को यह अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिए, वर्ना मुझे पूरा भय है कि सरकार इस का दुरुपयोग करेगी और अपने ही व्यक्तियों को इस में लाने का प्रयत्न करेगी ।

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि कई वक्ताओं ने कहा है, यह बिल कम विवादास्पद है। यह बिल एक ऐसे मिनिस्टर के द्वारा लाया गया है, जो काफी विद्वान हैं और भले आदमी हैं लेकिन इस के बावजूद जो बिल उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसमें बहुत सी बातें उन्होंने छोड़ दी हैं। उनको जानना चाहिये कि हमारा देश ऐसा है, जिसमें स्थापत्य कला का विकास हजारों हजार बरसों में हुआ है। जिस प्रकार इस देश की संस्कृति और सभ्यता मिश्रित है, उसी प्रकार द्रविड सभ्यता, आर्य सभ्यता, मुस्लिम सभ्यता और ब्रिटिश लोगों के योगदान से यहां की स्थापत्य कला का विकास हुआ है। लेकिन इस बिल में इस बात की तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इस बिल में इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था कि हमारे देश की परम्परागत स्थापत्य कला का विकास कैसे किया जाये।

इस बिल में महाराष्ट्र में तत्कालीन मुम्बई सरकार द्वारा दिये गये डिप्लोमा को मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। उसी तरह पंजाब के रसूल विद्यालय के डिप्लोमा को भी मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। पहले इन दोनों को मान्यता प्राप्त थी, लेकिन अब उसको छीना जा रहा है। इसके कारण करीब पांच हजार आर्किटेक्टस कठिनाई में पड़ जायेंगे। देश में बढ़ती हुई बेकारी के कारण जो बेचैनी है, इन दोनों डिप्लोमाज को मान्यता देने से उसको दूर करने में कुछ सहायता मिल सकती थी। लेकिन मालूम होता है कि इस बिल में ऐसे लोगों को मान्यता नहीं दी जा रही है, जिनको पहले से मान्यता प्राप्त है। सदस्यों की ओर से महाराष्ट्र के पुराने डिप्लोमा रसूल विद्यालय के डिप्लोमा और इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ आर्किटेक्ट्स की सदस्यता को मान्यता दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में जो संशोधन रखे गये हैं, उनको स्वीकार करने से यह बिल काम्प्रिहेंसिव बन जायेगा और बाहर जो आशंका और भय प्रकट किये जा रहे हैं कि कुछ वर्गों को मान्यता नहीं मिल पायेगी, वे दूर हो जायेंगे।

इस देश में हम को केवल बड़े-बड़े मकान बनाने के बारे में नहीं सोचना है, बल्कि शहरों में, और विशेषकर गांवों में, गरीब, साधनहीन और मजदूर लोगों के लिए मकान बनाने के बारे में सोचना है। हम को अपनी स्थापत्य कला का विकास इस प्रकार करना है कि गांवों की बस्तियों में छोटे और मजबूत मकान बनाये

जा सकें और कम इनकम वालों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

इस देश में जो लोग इस पेशे में लगे हुए हैं, इस बिल में उन सब का समावेश होना चाहिये मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस बिल के बारे में जो संशोधन दिये गये हैं, उन पर इस सदन में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। श्री पीलु मोदी सरकार के बहुत से कामों के बारे में उल्टा ही सोचते हैं। वह समाजवाद के विरोधी हैं। उन्होंने भी जो संशोधन पेश किये हैं, वे स्वीकार करने योग्य हैं। महाराष्ट्र और रसूल विद्यालय के डिप्लोमाज को मान्यता देने के बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं हैं। इसलिये मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि मंत्री महोदय इसको पायंट आफ प्रेस्टीज क्यों बनाना चाहते हैं। विभिन्न पार्टियों के सदस्य इस बारे में एकमत हैं इसलिये मंत्री महोदय को ये संशोधन मान लेने चाहिये।

इस बिल में एक खामी यह है कि जो प्रथम परिषद गठित की जायेगी, उसमें सरकार को नामजद करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन चुनाव के लिए समय निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। श्री गोयल की इस बात को हम नहीं मानते हैं कि सरकार को नामजद करने का अधिकार नही होना चाहिये। सरकार को यह अधिकार होना चाहिए, लेकिन इस बारे में एक सीमा निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए, ताकि परिषद् में आर्किटेक्ट्स की आवाज को प्रतिनिधित्व मिल सके।

परिषद के अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष के चुनाव का नियम ऐसा है, जिससे एक ही आदमी बराबर अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष बन सकते हैं। इसके कारण नौकरशाही बढ़ सकती है।

जब हम स्थापत्य कला की बात करते हैं, तो इस बिल में ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि जो लोग स्थापत्य कला में लगे हुए हैं, उनकी आवाज सुनी जा सके और वे अनुभव करें कि जो कुछ भी किया जा रहा है, उससे स्थापत्य कला का विकास होगा। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि इसमें सरकार का अधिक अधिकार हो जाये और जो लोग स्थापत्य कला में लगे हुए हैं, उनकी आवाज न सुनी जाये।

अगर इन बातों को सुधारा जाये, तो इस बिल के बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं होगा और यह सर्वसम्मति से पास हो जायेगा। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ लोगों को जानबूझ कर छोड़ दिया है। पता नहीं, उसमें उनका अपना क्या स्वार्थ है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें उन का अपना कोई स्वार्थ है। जिन लोगों को मान्यता नहीं दी गई है, उनको मान्यता देने के बारे में सब माननीय सदस्यों ने अपील की है। यह संशोधन स्वीकार कर लेने से यह बिल काम्प्रिहेंसव बन जायेगा।

अपने देश की प्राचीन और परम्परागत स्थापत्य कला के विकास के साथ-साथ माडर्न साइन्स का जो डेवेलपमेंट हुआ है, उससे भी लाभ उटाया जाना चाहिए। इस पेशे में लगे हुए सभी लोगों को काम करने का अवसर उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिए। ऐसी योजना बनाई जानी चाहिये, जिससे गाँवों की गरीब जनता और साधनहीन लोगों के लिए मकानों की व्यवस्था हो सके। मंत्री महोदय जो बिल लाये हैं, वह प्रशंसनीय है। इस बिल की वर्षों से प्रतीक्षा की जा रही थी। स्थापत्य कला को जितना प्रश्रय मिलना चाहिये था, वह अभी तक नहीं मिला है। अगर इन त्रुटियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सर्व-सम्मत संशोधनों को स्वीकार कर लिया जायेगा, तो यह बिल सर्व-सम्मति से पास हो जायेगा और हम इसके लिए मन्त्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देंगे।

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : सभापति महोदय, अच्छा होता, अगर श्री पीलू मोडी के साथ मैं भी इस बिल का अभिनन्दन कर सकता। मेरी राय में इस बिल में दो खामियां हैं और वे खामियां ऐसी हैं, जो दूर करने लायक हैं।

[श्री देवेन सेन]

पहली खामी यह है कि सिविल इन्जीनियर्स और आर्किटेक्ट्स में डिसक्रिमिनेशन किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल को राज्य सभा में इन्ट्रोड्यूस करते हुए अपने भाषण में कहा :

> "It is understandable that in this country it is not only the architects who design and undertake the construction of buildings but as a matter of fact, large number of engineers are also undertaking the same kind of work."

उन्होंने कहा कि आर्टिटेक्ट और इन्जीनियर एक ही प्रकार का काम करते हैं, लेकिन इस बिल में उन दोनों को एक लेबल पर नहीं रखा गया है। इतना ही नहीं, इन्जीनियर्स की इज्जत को घटा दिया गया है। उनके काम करने के मौके में रुकावट डाली गई है। उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन आसानी से नहीं हो सकता है।

दूसरी खामी यह है कि जिन दो कमेटियों का निर्माण किया गया है, उन दोनों में बहुमत सरकार का या सरकार के मनोनीत आदमियों का होगा।

मैं कुछ आंकड़ों की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान में पचास हजार इन्जीनियर्स बेकार हैं और हर साल पांच हजार लोग कालेज से निकलते हैं। कल मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इन्जीनियर्स काम कर सकते हैं, कौन रोकता हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि कोई इन्जीनियर किसी गृह के निर्माण का जिम्मा ले और उसे यह कहा जाये कि यह आर्किटेक्ट नहीं तो क्या वह निर्माण कर सकेगा? इस तरह उनकी इज्जत की हानि की जाती है इस बहाने से कि हम आर्किटेक्ट की टाइटिल को प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहते हैं, इस बहाने पर सारे इन्जीनियर्स की इज्जत की हानि की जा रही है। आल इंडिया एसोशिएशन आफ कन्सल्टेंसी इन्जीनियर्स एण्ड आर्किटेक्ट्स जो है, "They have decided to fight out this unpopular measure", तो कैसे कहा जाता है कि बिल में कोई कन्ट्रोवर्सी नहीं है। क्या कमेटी के मेम्बर्स में नहीं है या पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों में नहीं है? उनके अन्दर हो सकता है कि कन्ट्रोवर्सी न हो लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के जितने इन्जीनियर्स हैं और उसमें जितने नवजवान बेकार हैं उनको अगर खुश करने का सवाल है तो मन्त्री महोदय उनको कैसे खुश करेंगे, यह मैं नहीं जानता। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इन्जीनियर को क्या रुकावट है? हम तो सिर्फ आर्किटेक्ट की टाइटिल को प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहते हैं। तो हम आप से कहते हैं कि यदि कोई इन्जिनियर निर्माण के लिए जिम्मा ले और उस पर यह अभियोग किया जाये कि यह आर्किटेक्ट नहीं है तो वह काम कैसे करेगा? हम दांत की बीमारी के लिए किस के पास जायेंगे? जो माना हुआ दांत का डाक्टर है, उसी के पास तो जायेंगे। तो इस तरह से समूचे जो इंजिनियर्स हैं उनके काम करने का मौका बन्द हो जायेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि डिफरेन्स क्या है आर्किटेक्ट और इंजिनियर में? यह जो पार्लियामेंट की बिल्डिंग है इसकी प्लानिंग तो एक बाहर के आर्किटेक्ट ने की और यहां की पी० डब्लू० डी० के इंजिनियर्स ने इस का निर्माण किया। देयर ईज ए थ्योरी आफ प्लानिंग एण्ड देयर इज ए थ्योरी आफ कांस्ट्रक्शन।

15.32 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary *in the Chair*]

जो प्लानिंग करता हैं उसको कहते हैं आर्किटेक्ट और जो निर्माण करता है उसको कहते हैं कि इन्जिनियर। आर्किटेक्ट बिल्ड नहीं कर सकता अगर इन्जिनियर न हो और इन्जिनियर भी बिल्डिंग नहीं बना सकता अगर आर्किटेक्ट न हो। दोनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। तो आर्किटेक्ट को केवल प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे तो इंजिनियर का क्या होगा? यह मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं। मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ 3 हजार आर्किटेक्ट हैं। यह बिल जब पेश किया गया तो यह कहा गया कि इतने हैं

जिनका रजिस्ट्रेशन हो सकेगा। आज हिन्दुस्तान में गृह की जरूरत है। फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में 7 लाख गृह निर्माण करने हैं जिसके लिए एक लाख आर्किटेक्ट्स और इंजिनियर्स की जरूरत है। लेकिन रजिस्ट्रेशन होगा सिर्फ पांच हजार आदमियों का। यह इन्हीं की दी हुई फीगर है। तो यह इतना कांस्ट्रक्शन कैसे होगा, यह भी विचार करना है। इसमें यह है कि सरकार के अन्दर जो सरकार के आर्किटेक्ट्स हैं उनका भी रजिस्ट्रेशन हो सकेगा। उनकी तादाद है करीब 3 हजार। तो पांच हजार जो रजिस्ट्रेशन होगा उसमें इनकी सख्या ज्यादा हो जायेगी और वह लोग आकर इस कमेटी में अपना असर जमा लेंगे। सरकार के मातहत इस तरह एक मोनोपॉली कायम हो जायेगी। मैं इस का भी विरोध करता हूँ। मैं आउट राइट समूचे बिल का विरोध नहीं करता हूं लेकिन जो खामियां हैं यह मैं उनकी नजर में लाना चाहता हूँ। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि यह मोनोपली जो है उसको कैसे रोका जायगा? दूसरी बात जितने इंजिनियर्स हैं वह काम का कोई रास्ता चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप वह रास्ता भी रोक रहे हैं यह कह कर कि आप का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हो सकता है कब तब कि आप पांच वर्ष तक आर्किटेक्ट के नाते काम नहीं कर लेते। मैं पूछता हूं कि एक इंजीनियर आर्किटेक्ट के नाते कैसे काम कर सकता है? अगर उसको आर्किटेक्ट का काम आप करने दें और रजिस्ट्रेशन का मौका दें तभी तो यह हो सकता है। जैसे एलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई के ड्राफ्टसमैन हैं, क्या वह आर्किटेक्ट हो जाएंगे? क्या वह रजिस्ट्रेशन में आ सकेंगे? कोल फील्ड में सर्वेयर हैं क्या वह आकर इसमें रजिस्ट्रेशन करा सकेंगे? आप यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्यों बरत रहे हैं? इसकी क्या जरूरत है? किस को आप प्रोटेक्ट करते हैं? मैं कहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई प्रोटेक्ट नहीं होता सिवाय इसके कि आप एक डिस्क्रिमनेशन क्रियेट कर रहे हैं। यहां पर जितने नवजवान इंजिनियर्स हैं वह इसके खिलाफ मार्च करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं उन लोगों के साथ एक राय नहीं हूं जो यह कहते हैं कि इसमें कोई कन्ट्रोवर्सी नहीं है या यह बहुत अच्छा बिल है। इसके ऊपर हमें विचार करना पड़ेगा। हमने इसमें अमेन्डमेन्ट दिया है। मैं आपका ध्यान क्लाज 2 (ए) की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं। उसमें कहा गया है :

> "architect" means a person whose name is for the time being entered in the register.

उसका नाम है लेकिन उसकी क्वालीफिकेशन नहीं है, क्वालीफिकेशन की जरूरत नहीं है। इसके जवाब में मन्त्री महोदय कहेंगे कि क्वालीफिकेशन न भी हो–

> A person who does not hold such a qualification but being a citizen has been engaged in practice as an architect.

तो वह ऐज एन आर्किटेक्ट वर्क कैसे करता होगा जब तक वह आर्किटेक्ट नहीं होगा? इसका मतलब भी मन्त्री महोदय जरा साफ कर देंगे। इसमें कन्फ्यूजन है। कोई भी जो सिम्पली इंजिनियरिंग कालेज से पास कर के आया है क्या उसी वक्त वह आर्किटेक्ट हो गया? अगर नहीं हुआ तो कैसे बनेगा? उसे कहां जाना पड़ेगा? क्या करना पड़ेगा? इसमें एक कन्फ्यूजन है, धोखा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बिल एक मोनोपली क्रियेट करेगा सरकार के मातहत और इतना ही कह कर मैं इसको सपोर्ट वहीं तक देता हूं कि इसके अन्दर परिवर्तन किया जाये और इसको सुधारा जाये, इसके अन्दर जो लैकना हैं उनको दूर किया जाये।

श्री शशिभूषण (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और इसलिए करता हूं, अभी जो देवेन सेन जो ने हमारे सामने एक प्रश्न रखा कि इससे आर्किटेक्टस और इन्जीनियर्स का टकराव होगा, यह ऐसा ही लगता है जैसे चार्टर्ड एकाउन्ट्स और कास्ट एकाउन्टेंट्स दोनों के अलग अलग स्टेशस हैं और वह एक दूसरे के खिलाफ कहते

[श्री शशि भूषण]

हैं कि इनको मान्यता मिल जायेगी तो हमारा काम कैसे होगा। इसी तरह वैद्यों हकीमों और डाक्टरों का झगड़ा है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि आर्किटेक्ट का अपना काम है स्थापत्य कला का और उसका एक बहुत बड़ा महत्व है क्योंकि यह रूप, आकार की कल्पना करते हैं और इंजिनियर उसको बनाता है। ताजमहल की कल्पना जिसने की होगी वह बहुत बड़ा आर्किटेक्ट रहा होगा और जिन लोगों ने उसके साथ काम किया वह काम करने वाले इंजिनियर्स होंगे। तो आर्किटेक्ट तो एक कलाकार होता है। जैसे लेखक होता है, नावेलिस्ट होता है, चित्रकार, पेंटिंग करने वाला होता है, ऐसे ही आर्किटेक्ट एक बहुत ही कल्पनाशील कलाकार होता है। यह स्थूल कला है लेकिन है कला और हमारे साहित्य में स्थापत्य कला को कला के अन्दर स्वीकार किया गया है।...(व्यवधान)... सूक्ष्म भी है। कविता है, ड्राइंग है और यह स्थापत्य कला है, इनको सबको कला माना गया है। जिसमें ज्यादा निर्माण चीजे इस्तेमाल हों वह स्थापत्य-कला है। हमारा देश तो बहुत प्राचीन काल से इस कला में हमेशा बहुत प्रसिद्ध रहा है ताजमहल है,लालकिला है जामा मस्जिद यह दक्षिण के मन्दिर, सारी इमारतें पुराने वक्त से बनती आई हैं। लेकिन आज के युग के आर्किटेक्ट को खास तौर से जो जनता को ज्यादा सुविधाएं दे सके इस ढंग की कल्पना करने की आवश्यकता है। यह जो निर्माण हुए थे पुराने वक्त में जिसमें नार्थ ब्लाक और साउथ ब्लाक की बिल्डिंगें हैं यह उस वक्त के लिए उपयुक्त थे। अब तो ऐसी बिल्डिंग्स की जरूरत है जिसमें कम कि जगह में लोग ज्यादा बैठ कर काम कर सकें। इतने बड़े-बड़े हाल की जरूरत नहीं है। जरूरत के मुताबिक कलाकार भी अपनी कला को बदलता रहा है। तो आज का जो आर्किटेक्ट है उसको इस बात को सोचना चाहिये। निर्माण के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। आप जहां बैठे हैं इसके आस पास करोड़ों रुपये की जमीन है। एक एक मन्त्री के पास या सक्रेटरी के पास आठ आठ बीघे या आठ आठ एकड़ जमीन पर कोठियां हैं। उनमें जैसे बम्बई में कोआपरेटिव के आर्किटेक्ट्स ने बीस-बीस, तीस-तीस मंजिला बिल्डिंगें बना दी जिनमें लोग रहते हैं ऐसे ही इन मंत्रियों के लिए भी एक ही जगह पर फ्लैट के तौर पर इनको रखा जाये तो यह सुन्दर भी लगेगा और इनको दौड़-धूप भी अधिक नहीं करनी पड़ेगी, सुरक्षा भी अधिक रहेगी। और करोड़ों रुपये की बचत हो सकती है। जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनको कोआपरेटिव बैसिज पर मकान बना कर दीजिये, इस सैक्रेटेरियट के आसपास, वह बड़ा सुन्दर लगेगा।

दूसरी दरख्वास्त मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि जिनके लिए हम मकान बनाते हैं, उनसे जरूर पूछा जाना चाहिये। आज क्या होता है कि मान लीजिये कलर्क के लिए मकान बन रहे हैं, आर्किटेक्ट डिजाइन बना देता है इन्जीनियर उसको बनाकर दे देते हैं, लेकिन जब वह कलर्क उसमें रहने जाता है तो कहता है कि यह तो मेरे रहने के काबिल नहीं है, इसमें फलां चीज के लिए इतनी जगह होनी चाहिये, फलां चीज का इसमें प्रावीजन ही नहीं है। जिस आदमी को उसमें रहना है, उसको इसके बारे में ज्यादा पता होता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि चाहे कलर्क हो, चपरासी हो, इस काम में उनका भी प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये, उनकी राय लेकर इस काम को कराना चाहिये। क्योंकि आजकल के कलाकार एक बिल्डिंग नहीं बनाते हैं, उनको हजारों बिल्डिंगें डिजाइन करनी होती हैं, इस लिये जिस आदमी को उसे यूज करना है उससे जरूर पूछना चाहिये। किसानों के लिए कैसे बनाना चाहिये, क्लर्क के लिये कैसे बनना चाहिये, मिनिस्टरों के लिए कैसे बनना चाहिये जैसा मैंने अभी कहा है उनके लिये फ्लैट्स होने चाहिये इन सब की राय लेकर बनाना चाहिये।

आप जानते हैं अभी चण्डीगढ़ बना है, उसके बारे मे काफी झगड़ा रहा, एक विदेशी

ने उसका डिजाइन बनाया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बिल्डिंग का भारतीय डिजाइन लगता है, लेकिन कलाकार की कला किसी देश या स्थान से बंधी हुई नहीं होती है, वह तो सारे संसार की चीज है और जरूरत के मुताबिक कलाकार उसको बनाने की कोशिश करता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आर्किटेक्ट्स जो भी बनाये और जिसके लिये बनायें, उसकी जरूरत को ध्यान में रख कर बनायें।

यह कहना गलत है कि इस बिल से इन्जीनियर्स और आर्किटेक्ट्स का कोई टकराव होता है। आर्किटेक्ट डिजाइन कर के देता है और इन्जीनियर उस पर अमल करता है, दोनों चीजें इन्जीनियर नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन अगर कोई इन्जीनियर दोनों क्वालिफिकेशन रखता है तो उसको आर्किटेक्ट बनाने में क्या हर्ज है। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि अगर वह आर्किटेक्ट का इम्तिहान पास कर ले तो उसका भी रजिस्ट्रेशन हो सकता है, इसमें कोई टकराव की बात नहीं है। बल्कि इसमें आपको सुविधा देनी चाहिये। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह दूसरी जगहों पर लोगों के सलाह मशविरे से काम होता है, उसी तरह इसमें भी आप आर्किटेक्ट्स की जो बड़ी-बड़ी आर्गिनेजेशन्स हैं, उनसे सलाह मशविरा करके अगर और ज्यादा सुधार की गुंजाइश हो तो करना चाहिये। वैसे यह तो अभी नया बिल है, जैसे जैसे देश आगे बढ़ेगा, जैसे-जैसे देश का निर्माण आगे बढ़ेगा, उसके मुताबिक इसमें सुधार होते जायेंगे। फिर भी इस वक्त आपने जो प्रयत्न किया है उसके लिये मैं आपकी सराहना करता हूं।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : After its introduction, the Bill went to the Joint Committee and was passed by the Rajya Sabha. In this process some controversy has arisen, and I think that this controversy was very much necessary. At least through this controversy we come to know actually where the engineer stands and where the architect stands. I am not holding any body's brief here. We have been told that the architects need this Bill to protect their designation, they do not want to protect their profession or any special provision so that they will be the only persons, so far as this architectural profession is concerned, who will be consulted always through this legislation. I was reading through the evidence given by the President of the Indian Institute of Architects. There he has put the matters very clearly, when he said :

> "So we approached the Government of India and submitted there is need to start with to protect the title 'architect' at least. In my memorandum I have pointed out that the Bills are normally of two kinds, the protection of the title 'architect' and the protection of the practice of architecture."

I do not want to go into it further. Later on when he was asked a question by Mr. Hem Barua :

> "If this Bill is adopted in Parliament, would it not mean the protection of the profession ?"

he replied :

"It would be for the help of the public."

I do not exactly know how it is and I request the hon. Minister to explain it. The fear that has arisen in the minds of thousands of engineers in our country-I do not hold anybody's brief-is that once this Bill is passed, those of them who had been practising as architects will be rendered unemployed. This Bill was revised drastically in the Joint Committee. I have a little fear when I look into this provision in clause 34(2). Certain qualifications had been prescribed and certain machinery had been evolved to get one self registered. But this clause creates a little trouble for me.

> "After the expiry of one year from the date appointed under sub section (2) of section 24, a person who is not registered in the register shall not, except with the sanction of the Central Government hold any appointment as architect under the Central or State Government or in any school or college....."

Here the question of appointment has come specifically. These appointments have been given only for them not for the other

[Shri S. Kundu]

engineers who are also doing architectural work. Unless this point is cleared, doubt will still persist in the minds of many engineers. Perhaps one of the most important benefits which they had been having taken been away may, be indirectly this benefit had been taken away. Mr. Piloo Mody would be slightly unhappy if I point out these things but he himself said that he had no objection to broaden the provision. He said clearly : we want to protect the title; we do not to protect the profession.

Coming to the amendment I have given, I have tried to allay the fears of practising engineers. I do not want to read the whole of my amendment. It means that you give preference to those architects who are registered. It says here that only those who are registered will be appointed I have slightly modified it to the effect that the architects registered under the Act should be given preference. I hope the hon. Minister would see my amendment. He is a very reasonable man and he can understand that these fears are there of many engineers. So he should try to accept this amendment.

I have also given some other amendments where the qualifications have been prescribed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Give me three or four minutes, Sir. In respect of those qualifications, I have suggested that the certificate of fellowship awarded by the All India Association of Consulting Engineers and Architects, New Delhi, and practical experience of architects at least for a period of three years should be included. The practical experience for civil engineers,-who have acquired a qualification in engineering, say a degree or diploma-in architecture for three years should be considered as a qualification and they should also be included in the register of architects. I think unless this is specifically done, doubts will persist.

Apart from this, I entirely agree that there is need for architects in our country. They say they are much more concerned with the environment, the society and so on. An engineer, perhaps, builds without any concern for environment, society, etc., or without any concern to the needs of the people who have to remain in those buildings or flats, I feel that there have been earlier also, many big engineers who have been very important architects. For instance, you know the name of the famous architect, Frank LloydWhight who had been one of the most renowned architects in the world; he has been a famons engineer with perhaps no basic qualification in architecture. Anyway, the point is, this. When I see big palatial and modern buildings in Bombay and other places coming up in the country, I feel that Indian architects must be more concerned with the needs of our country. When I go round the villages in my constituency, I feel many crores of houses are needed. But I have never found any scheme for any architectural or engineering importance being formulated to put up houses which would be cheap and also durable for the people. I have only seen some of the army engineers having built some houses, but they cost fantastic amounts like Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 26,000 each. If we cannot think of some sort of correlation and consideration to the two important wings of our constructional engineering-architects and civil engineers-and ask them to see how good and cheap houses could be built in our country, I think there is no future for the country. Unless an engineer or an architect is concerned with the needs of the country, perhaps the utility of that engineer or architect is not there. Therefore, something should be done, regarding this, and some positive criterion for buildings must be evolved, so that our engineering and architectural genius is made to reflect the needs of our country.

In this connection, I would like to give a suggestion. In Bombay, lots of people live on the foothpaths and at the time of rains and shivering cold in winter, they somehow huddle together somewhere in somebody's garage or beneath a cot or in somebodsy's shop. Could not something be done to them ? Though this is not directly connected with this Bill, I would like to suggest to the Minister the need for doing something for them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Two or three minutes, Sir. We might differ politically as to what happens in China But I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one thing. After the Chinese came to power in 1944 they built in big cities big halls for the poor people.those people who do not have houses. Ithink something of that type should be done in big cities here also, particularly where people come from all parts of India looking out for jobs, and do not get shelter. The Government should build some big halls so that shelterless people can spend at least the nights there, and save their skin from the hazards of bad weather and also from rain. For this, some money is of course necessary but resources can be raised. I see big buildings coming up in Bombay, on the Malabar Hills, and such other places. You can tax them on the basis of something for one square yard. Ask the people who can afford to pay. Such people can build there. I do not know where from they get money; most of them do not get loans from the banks. The money comes to them from the black market. I am told the communist regime in Budapest encouraged black-marketers to invest their money in buildings. Today with a population of 53 crores, we need 8 crores of houses. In the fourth plan, we will have 780 lakhs of houses. For building 8 crores of houses, we need money. When the Privy Purses Bill was being discussed, one Maharani was telling me that she needs the privy purse because she has not such a big palace in Calcutta that she is employing 30 people to look after it. If such big houses and palaces are necessary, let them keep those palaces, but you should tax them on the basis of square yards. With the resources thus made available, you should build houses for the poor people.

I hope the Minister will consider my amendments and accept them.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, इस बिल पर मुझे कोई ज्यादा बातें नहीं कहनी है । सिर्फ दो तीन बातें ही कहनी है । पहले तो मैं अपनी मायूसी का इजहार कर दूं कि इस बिल से वाज भाई काफी खुश हुए हैं लेकिन मुझे कोई लम्बी चौड़ी खुशी नहीं हुई है इसकी वजह यह है कि यह जो बिल है वह बम्बई कलकत्ता, चंडीगढ़ और दिल्ली के लिए है । हमारे गरीब भाईयों के जो मकान साल में 6 से 5 और 5 से तीन ही गिर कर रह जाते है उनके लिए आर्किटेक्ट कुछ भी नहीं करेंगे । उनके लिए पीलू मोदी भी कुछ भी नहीं सकेंगे क्योंकि जितने भी नक्शे और डिजाइन बनाये जायेंगे वह बम्बई के मेरीन ड्राइव, नारिमन प्वाइंट या चंडीगढ़ के लिए बनाए जायेंगे । इसमें देहात के बेचारे गरीबों के लिए कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह सब कुछ सिर्फ दो चार करोड़ आदमियों के लिए है या इस देश के 58 करोड़ आदमियों के लिए भी इसमें कोई नकशा है ?

में इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा नहीं होना चाहता था क्योंकि जिस चीज में मेरी दिलचस्पी नहीं होती उस चीज को मैं नहीं कहता । इसमें देहात के लिए कोई बात ही नहीं है जिसके लिए में तारीफ कर सकूं । मैं सिर्फ एक बात के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में आये 58 या 60 आदमी ऐसे है जिन्होंने कि रसूल में पास किया था, वहां से अपना इंजीनियरिंग का डिप्लोमा लिया था लेकिन इस बिल में उनका कोई भी जिक्र नहीं है । तो मैं आपकी मार्फत कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम इतना ही कर दीजिए कि उनको भी इसमें शामिल कर लीजिए । उनको इसमें शामिल करने के लिए अमेन्डमेन्ट लाये गए हैं, श्री पीलू मोदी ने भी अमेन्डमेन्ट पेश किया है और जनसघ के भाई श्री गोयल जी ने भी अमेंडमेन्ट पेश किया है । उन्हीं के लिए दो बातें कहने को मैं खड़ा हुआ था । आप शेड्यूल पार्ट वन या पार्ट टू जहां भी जरूरी समझें रखें लेकिन रसूल से पास किए हुए जो लोग हैं उनकी डिग्री उनके हाथ से नहीं जानी चाहिए । इन 50–60 आदमियो का भला इसमें जरूर हो जाना चाहिए । अगर इतना ही आप कर देंगे तो मैं समझ लूंगा कि 60 करोड़ आदमियों का भला हो गया । उस अमेन्डमेन्ट को आप जरूर मंजूर फरमायें । यह जो ओमिशन इसमें रह गई है उसको जरूर दुरुस्त किया

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

जाना चाहिए । रसूल एक बहुत मशहूर जगह है । पंजाब के सारे इंजीनियर रसूल से निकले हुए हैं । पता नहीं उसको आपने क्यों छोड़ दिया ? बम्बई; नागपुर, इंग्लैंड और पैरिस तक आप चले गए, शिकागो तक पहुंच गए लेकिन रसूल को इग्नोर कर दिया । उसको भी आप इसमें शामिल कर लीजिए । क्या आप इसलिए भूल गए कि वह पाकिस्तान में है ? पाकिस्तान में भी हमारे भाई हैं । हमारा उनका झगड़ा सिर्फ सियासी तौर पर ही है ।

मेरे भाई ने बड़ी अच्छी बात कही है । मैं गया था मदुराय । वहां कोई डिप्लोमा होल्डर तो है नहीं ।

सभपति महोदय, : आप अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें ।

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16 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE*: SHORTAGE OF FISH SUPPLY IN WEST BENGAL AND ASSAM *(Contd.)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, today I am raising this discussion with the sole object or getting a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister, our dear friend, Shri Shinde, that the work for the Roychawk fishing harbour, which was sanctioned months ago, will be started within a month because we are missing very valuable dry months and we cannot afford to do it.

What is the position today ? In West Bengal and Assam fish is being sold from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a kilo. In Silchar the other day they sold fish at Rs. 25 a kilo. This is due mainly to partition and is to be taken by the Central Government as a national responsibility.

It is more felt in those two States because the majority of the population there is fisheaters and has no other form of protein. Very recently an eminent scientist has said that the brain of a human being does not develop if he does not take enough protein at a particular age group.

SHRI P. K. DEO : They can take to groundnuts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The fish famine in West Bengal has happened due to the ruling party's close association with vested interests and politicking with food particularly in West Bengal and the regions adjoining it.

In the international chart what do we see ? In Korea a man consumes 37 kilos of fish a year; in China 31 kilos and in India only 2.7 kilos. The catch in Peru, we see, is 10,520,300 tons, in Japan 86,69,800 tons, in Soviet Russia 60,82,100 tons and in India just 14 lakh tons for this vast population of 500 million people. It is a case of utter failure and lack of growth for which the Central Government should be held squarely responsible.

In West Bengal they have 85 kilometres of sea front and it is wholly untapped. The area of the sea-bed available for tapping is 38,856 square miles. The Estimates Committee, in their Fortieth Report, have very clearly stated on page 10 :-

> "The Committee are unhappy to note the way in which the development of fisheries in the Bay of Bengal has been handled. It appears that initially no proper survey was made about the fisheries in the Bay of Bengal and the deep sea fishing operations undertaken by the Government of West Bengal on a commerical scale were unproductive."

Calcutta alone today needs for 55,50,195 heads, which is grossly underestimated, about 80,960 metric tonnes of fish. That works out to 6,350 maunds a day. We are getting at the moment 40 per cent and no more We require not less than 139 lakh maunds of fish every year. Our production today at the most is 70 lakh maunds. This is the outcome of 20 years of Congress rule there.

There is also an inter-State racket which is working and that is one of the reasons for this sky-high price of fish. The production could easily be done from sweet water sources and also in the Brahmaputra in Assam which has been left untapded--that is way a man in Assam pays Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a kilo for fish-the deep sea of West Bengal, the coastal area, the estuarine Sunderbans and brackish water. We can also import from less fish-eating areas and other States through private sources and the Central Fisheries Corporation. The catch of the Government of India trawlers could easily be diverted to some extent for the consumption of these areas.

For the sweet water variety in Inland tanks, rivers and bigger tanks very little has been done. They had a tank development programme. That only produced corruption, not fish. There was nothing organised for the river and the Government must be something about it. There are smaller dredgers which could clean and make those big water reservoirs fit for fish cultivation and it could be easily done. That has been neglected too. I request the Government to look into this matter also.

About the fishing harbour, I have said just now in regard to deep sea and coasting fishing. Originally, in 1963 and afterwards in 1964, the National Harbour Board recommended it and since then, oppressed by red-tape of the Central Secretariat and pressure from the vested interests, the whole thing was shelved. It remained shelved till 1967. That is why we want an assurance today right now on the floor of the House that something will be done about it immediately.

The Estimates Committee has also given further adverse comments. I shall read out some of them and the Government should make a note of them as to how the east coost, particularly the coast adjacent to West Bengal has been neglected. If you turn to p. 72, Appendix III, it says : "Deep Sea Fishing Organisation. Deep Sea Fishing Scheme, Superintending Engineer, Head of the Department." You will find the names of Bombay, Tuticorin, Cochin and Vizag. not a name of Orissa, not a name of West Bengal.

Then, on P. 66, it says :

> "It has further been stated during evidence that "the position is that another World Bank Mission is now going round Bombay and Madras. We do not yet know the results of their study."

We are happy that they are going to Bombay and Madras. I would tell the hon. Minister not to forget those areas which are genarating so much of whealth for your consumption, specially in foreign exchange.

What has happened to the previous attempt made by them. The Government of India also entered into an Agreement with the T. C. M. for modernisation of Marine Fisheries in India. On the basis of this Agreement, 3 Japanese Bull trawlers were obtained in April, 1955. They started giving trouble and irregular performance after the 3rd year of operations, primary reasons being frequent repairs the vessels needed, due to machinery disorders and break down. These were quite natural as the vessels were second hand and were built of wood seasoned under cold climatic conditions. Due to progressive looseness of the hull structure, alignment of the machineries went out of order and frequest breakdowns occurred. with unreasonably high repair costs and as they became unfit for dependable runs, both the vessels had to be discarded.

The whole thing was a half-hearted attempt and nothing was done. These were obtained from T. C. M. by the Government of India and these were full of defects and according to the reports of experts, they were unsuitable to work in tropical waters.

Further, in taking delivery of the Japanese trawlers, West Bengal Government had practically no hand in it. I need not go futher. But we know it is a story of failure, callousness and half-heartedness.

Today, for West Bengal sea-coast, we require at least 305 trawlers. What are you going to do about it. Kindly tell us today. You have never cared to survey that water. There is no current fishing chart. So, the fishing ventures will have to undergo a lot of trouble before they could be

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

commenced. Let us know today the target date and also about the formation of a public sector fishing corporation for operation and for tapping of valuable wealth there.

We also want to know what are you going to do about estuarine Sunderbans and brackish waters. Nothing has been done. In 1965, the Government of India forwarded to the West Bengal Government a pilot package programme for development of fishing industry in the Sunderbans and the adjoining Bay of Bengal. But nothing was done. It remained only in paper. I do not want to take much time of the House. I can only say that they only rendered lip-service and wrote some letters. There ended the matter.

The Central Fisheries Corporation was another mockery. They created it with the objective of procurement, movement, storage, distribution and sale of fish in the Calcutta markets with a view to ensuring fair price to the producers in India and to make fish available to the consumers at a reasonable price. About the total daily requirement of fish in Culcatta, I have already said about it. You will be surprised to hear that the Corporation proposed to start with 10,000 tonnes of fish per annum which comes to 23,30 tonnes per day, that is, about 16 per cent of the effective demand. As against this, the Corporation has so far failed to bring not even 2 tonnes of fish per day. This is their performance. This is their balance sheet. their annual balance sheet. Net loss for 1965-66 (4 months) Rs. 2,08,244, 1966-67-net loss Rs. 5,60,714 and in 1967-68 the net loss is Rs. 12,68,063. The total loss upto the end of 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 20,37,022.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am just finishing, Sir, I am putting the last nail on the coffin. I won't take much time.

We want the Minister to kindly tell us whether the catch of the Government of India trawlers at Madras, Tuticorin and Vizag will be marketed through the Calcutta Fisheries Marketing Corporation of consumption of people af Assam and West Bengal. I think Orissa has a little more than we have.

Then, Sir, refrigerator trains are necessary for transporting fish. Then, Sir, you are ruining the Chilka lake due to siltation. That my friend, Mr. Singh Deo, will say. You don't want really to seriously negotiate with Pakistan for the import of fish from Pakistan. There they are selling fish at Rs. 2 per kg in East Pakistan while they are purchasing cement at Rs. 35 per bag a mound of coal at Rs. 12. You are surrendered to the imperialists and pratitoined the country.

You must consider subsidising fish which is an essential item for human growth. About Namkhana I may tell you that the Namkhana matter is still pending with you. You have sanctioned funds at the end of the finnacial year and the job was given to the Port Commissioner and your organization sat over it for ten months and then they said that they cannot do it. You have misled the House. I am sorry Namkhana was not due to State Government's failure but to your mixing up the whole thing and making a mess of the whole affair.

Thak you.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, it is a matter of concern that there has been an acute shortage of edible fish and the increase in production has not been able to cope with the growth of the fish-eating population. In spite of the efforts being made by the Central Fisheries Corporation, it has not taken us anywhere. In this regard I would like to point out that we have failed to adopt modern fishing methods. Our seas which have got an unlimited capacity of production of fish remain untapped. Both our territorial waters and the high seas have got high potentiality for fish production but we have failed in adopting the modern fishing methods, so far as Bay of Bengal is concerned.

Though some development has allready taken place in the West Coast with Norwegian collaboration in the Kerala and Konkan coasts, nothing has been done so far as the east coast is concerned even though there is a large concentration of fish-eating population in this part of the

country. Out of 1920 kilometers of east coast Orissa has got a sea board of 480km. As the latest research in this regard has proved, it provides very fertile ground for sea-fishing and the Orissa coast which extends over 480 km is known to contain rich fishing grounds requiring exploitation of the continental shell as well as the potentiality of deep sea reserves in the Bay of Bengal. Recent statistics of a sample survey held by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute have shown that in 1966 the production was 10,000 tonnes. It has increased to 30,000 tonnes by 1969 and there is every possibility to increase it to 1 lakh tonnes. But there are various limitations in this regard.

So far as the production of fish in the Orissa coast is concerned, I beg to submit that of the total production, 65% are found to be of extremely good quality, mainly shrimps, prawns, pomfrest and the like and the rest 25% could be used as fishmeal or poultry-feed. So, all the fish that could be collected in the Orissa coast could be properly utilised for these purposes

The main impediment in this regard is that there has been no provision made for a fishing harbour, including facilities for repair, processing and facilities for storage.

It is very well-known to the Minister that Paradeep has got a very good fishing ground, though at the moment there are only a few wooden trawlers functioning there; and because there are no proper facilities of a fishing harbour, things do not improve there.

In this regard a Pre-Investment Survey Team went into the question and they have recommended to the Government of India for providing money in the Fourth Plan. To make Paradip a fishing harbour. But nothing has been indicated in the Fourth Plan of the Government of India. The Paradeep Port Trust is now the Government of India's concern. There are other fishing areas like Chandipur, Chandbati, Sonapur, Gopalpur, etc.

So far as Chilka is concerned, I like to point out that it is famous for producing very tasty and high-class fish, but it is getting silted. Dr. K. L. Rao has many a time suggested in this House that they are going to dredge the mouth of Chilka which is getting silted. We have to see that there is no silting in the estuaries of the Chilka lake from the sea.

Coming to Inland Fisheries, I would like to point out that the swamps on both sides of the railway lines are covering thousands and thousands of miles and there are water hyacinths and other weeds which have to be cleared up. Only then we could develop inland fishing.

Now, as a result of latest research, for producing fingerlings and pawns, we need not have to go to the rain water or the flood season; even by pituitary injection we can produce these fingerlings. So, all these swaps on both sides of the Railway line could be developed.

Lastly I would like to point out one thing. There are various big projects like Hirakud Dam, Rihand, Maithon, Mata Tilla etc. Huge artificial lakes are being created. But, there has been no proper foresight. Since the jungles have not been cleared, those stumps have been standing there, inside the water. This is particulary so in Hirakud where while netting, the nets get torn. If the jungle had been cleared the water would have been idle for fish culture. Now, to cut down all those stumps which have become solid and fossilised would be a very expensive thing. I only wish to submit that better forethought should have been bestowed in taking up these projects.

I come to my last point. It is about transportation. There should have been refrigerated wagons and lorries because fish is a perishable product. Unless they come to the market and there are proper cold storage facilities and proper canning facilities. this problem cannot be solved. If these are not done, even whatever little is produced will get lost and damaged.

Finally, I would like to request the hon. Minister to consider the various recommendations made in the 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st and 42nd Reports of the Estimates Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha. The recommendation made in those reports should be implemented.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Another very fertile area is the Andaman waters where we get plenty of Tuna fish. During my last visit to the Andaman I have seen that the Chinese and the Indonesians' fishing boats have entered into our territorial waters for catching fish. That thing should be stopped. There should be proper patrolling and we should have fast-moving patrol boats so that no foreign ships could come to our territorial waters to catch fish. Thank you.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : I share with the two previous speakers who also belong to the eastern region as I do, the feelings expressed by them that the shortage of fish in the eastern area is a danger or hazard to the health of the people there.

This shortage has come about because of certain aspects of our policy. It is rather a general problem because this aspect of pisiculture has not been so earnestly dealt with as it should be.

I realise that this problem has two aspects. One is the national aspect and the other is the problem of food in the eastern area where food supply is very small and because of climate and other reaons it is not possible to increase the food supply in those areas to the extent that it is possible in other areas in North India. So, the food supply aspect in the eastern region is different from that in the other parts of North India. I would like to point out that even with the aid of 300 or more trawlers only about 1.4 million fish are being caught. But even that is caught mainly in the western side of India. The catch from inland fisheries is very negligible; it may be just 4 lakhs only, and that also in the eastern area may not be more than 2 lakhs. So the scarcity of fish would continue in the eastern region, and this scarcity is bound to be there because of the export commitments for fish.

So, in relation to internal consumption, we have to think of other avenues I would submit that marine fisheries has not been considered from this point of view. This aspect has to be very seriously considered.

My hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu said that we should import fish from Pakistan. That was exactly what we also meant. If we can export coal to Pakistan and import fish from Pakistan, it would certainly be a contribution to our health. I feel that we can do it....

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : But Pakistan will neither accept our coal nor give us fish (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : If we take it up seriously, then there can be hope that we would be able to get fish from East Pakistan.

Transport of fish from other parts of the country to Assam it is not also feasible beacuse of lack of refrigeration and other facilities. But nothing has been done even in this direction, so as to transport fish from other parts to Assam and Bengal.

Formerly, the whole eastern region was one unit, and there was a time when Pakistan fish used to come to Assam and Bengal. Even now, Pakistanis are selling fish in their local market at Re. 1 per k. g. But in Assam, it is very costly, and the price ranges from Rs. 15 to 20 per k. g. or even more. Fish happens to be the only protien food available to the people of Assam. The same is the case in Bengal also.

In these circumstances, the possibility of improving the fish supply has to be explored. When it comes to question of research, we are told that Rs. 8 lakhs have been allotted for inland fisheriesr which is the only possible source of fish. In this connection. I would urge Government to consider the question of developing fisheries in the Brahmaputra waters. The fishing boats that are there at present cannot be used for fishing in the Brahmaputra which is one of the widest rivers. I would like to know whether Government have devised or developed any type of fishing boat which can be used for fishing in the Brahmaputra waters. Since Brahmaputra is the only possible source of supply of fish for Assam, we have to develop this very much, instead of marine fisheries. I know that marine fisheries can be developed, and it is said that the potential in that regard is 14

million tonnes. But so far as Assam is concerned, or so far as the eastern region is concerned, I think this region has to be inter-dependent.

Eevn then, censidering the present situation in which, as many members have pointed out it may not be possible to get it from East Bengal, we will necessarily have to rely upon our inland resources for fishing. The Brahmaputra and its tributaries offer a vast field for exploitation in this respect. But neither has research on this been done nor have the implements necessary been provided nor have the trawlers necessary for marine fishing been arranged. The result is that Assam which has vast resources of fish finds that they remain untapped. The resources have not even been assessed. I want to know whether the possibility of exploiting the fish resources of Brahmaputra have ever been assessed or the necessary implements required for the purpose been thought of. Nothing has been done in this direction either by the State Government or by the Government over here.

In the context of development on a national scale, the fishing industry assumes an importance which has not been sufficiently recognised. This is not like agricluture where there is no limitation. Here if we do not catch the fish-as against the 14 million tonnes, we are only getting one million tonnes-it means we are losing 13 million tonnes. This is tantamount to a loss of a few hundreds of crores of rupees.

Again this is something that does not require land: it does not need application of sophisticated techniques; it is just a question of a small investment in getting the requisite implements, vessels etc. for catching the fish. At the same time, the potential for foreign exchange in the development of marine fisheries is great It vastly benefits the rural people. It is an industry which has tremendous scope for economic development. Also, if only 1 million tonnes ofr fish are caught, it means the 13 million tonnes are simply wasted every year.

In this situation, we can easily tap this resource Everything should be done to make it possible expeditiously. I am happy that though so long it has been neglected, at last certain things are being done, that the Reserve Bank will consider fisheries as equal to agriculture-a very great mercy. I think this is a source of resource which is available on tap, which has just to be tapped and should be tapped so that we can get not a hundred crores but hundreds of crores of rupees worth of important edible commodity. This is a field to which Government should devote greater attention than they have done heretofore.

SHRI S KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : This is a field with immense potential ties but unfortunately in our country it has been totally neglected since independence. I do not know what sort of approach was responsible for the Government woefully neglecting it. It could, to a very great extent, have solved the problem of food shortage in the country; more than that, it could have solved the problem of undernourishment also.

Year before last the Estimates Committee submitted a report where on page 48, they categorically say :

> "The Committee need hardly point out that the yardstick for the development of the fishery industry in the country is the number of fishing harbours and since large-scale operations are only possible from fishing harbours".

They go on to point out that even in some ports which are considered to be major where these facilities for berthing are available, the facilities are inadequate. They list the ports as Bombay, Haldia, Mangalore, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam.

If such is the condition, I wonder how Government can justify their claim that they are making all efforts to see that we exploit to the maximum possible extent all available potential, inland as well as in the seas around India.

Again on page 75, the Committee say :

> "The Committee note that of the three great oceans in the world, the Indian Ocean is the least exploited one, the exploitation amounting to only about 2 million tonnes per annum."

I would like to know what steps they have

[Shri S. Kandappan]

been taking to exploit this potential to the full.

I am reminded of the woeful incident which happened some years back with regard to the fisher folk who were taken from the Kerala coast, who were rather tempted and baited by the Government of India saying that there was immense potential in the ocean surrounding Andaman Islands where Tuna fish, which is in great demand in the international market, abounds in the waters, that they could have a very good jolly life, that they could settle there and exploit the fish. I remember that 25 families were taken there a decade ago. A few years ago when I went to Port Blair in the Andamans, they came and complained to me and to my other colleagues who were also Members of Parliament, that they would rather go back to Kerala. They only wanted the freight charges from the Government of India to go back. We asked what happened to the promise of the Government and what was happening to the exploitation of fish in the waters. They said that no vessels had been provided to them, no facility had been arranged for catching, they were not even able to make both ends meet. Their catch was meagre and none of the modern facilities that should be there was available. I do not know the position today, but this was the position three years ago.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : And the allocation of money to Andamans has been refunded for the last three Plan periods.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : That is a fact. If that is going to be the position, I wonder how we are going to make any real headway with regard to the improvement of fisheries in our country.

The Government of India has also totally failed to make any progress in either indigenously manufacturing the vessels that are needed for deep sea fishing or importing the vessels. Again I quote from the Estimates Committee report, page 20:

> "The Committee note the number of fishing vessels proposed to be acquired during the period ending 1970-71 for fisheries development in the country, but are constrained to observe that not a single fishing vessel has been acquired so far since 1966-67".

So, for three or four years, inspite of their proposal for acquiring many vessels, they did not succeed in acquiring even a single vessel.

So, such is the sorry state of affairs which is being repeated under this Ministry, and I would like to know from the Government whether they are seriously taking any measures to see that we really do something to improve the fish catching in our country.

I happened to be one of the members of this Committee, and when this Committee went on tour, there were representations from many fisher folk about modern vessels, particularly power driven vessels. They preferred yenmar engines or some other imported engines. I understand, and I am sure the hon. Minister is aware of it, that there was a proposal for collaboration with this yenmar Company in Japan to start the manufacture of this engine in Madras. In Ennore near Madras about 200 acres of land were acquired for this parpose, but subsequetly I do not know what happened, that programme has not gone through, and even today fisher folk from our area tell us that the other indigenously manufactured engines, though they are considered to be manufactured by very reputed firms, generate heat to the extent that it is impossible to operate the vessels for a long time in the ocean.

So, these are all various aspects of the question that have to be attended to by the Government and I am sorry to say that as far as the performance of the Government on the fisheries front is concerned, it is a total and complete failure. At least keeping in view the food shortage and the undernourishment prevelent in the country, the Government should really take serious steps about it.

As mentioned by an earlier speaker, we have got immense potential for export. The international demand is very great and it goes on increasing year to year. There is no difficulty with regard to export at all. We can definitely export whatever we can

and in addition, there is the so-called internal market. Here I would like to emphasise this point that except the coastal States, particularly Kerala, West Bengal and certain areas of Tamil Nadu, most of the Indian States do not consume much fish, but it does not mean that there is no potential or there is no possibility of local consumption. The only thing is that we have not made enough fish available in the local market.

We have all along been thinking of international markets. Even there we are not able to meet the demand. On both counts, there is every reason for us to go ahead with a big plan so that we can exploit the big seas that surround our nation.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : I congratulate the sponsor of the motion which relates to the shortage of fish in Bengal and Assam. I find hon. Members covering all over India, such as Orissa, tamil Nadu. Kerala etc. I would have liked it if they had helped us to get something ... (*Interruptions*) Some thought should be given on how to develop fisheries in Assam. I agreee that this is an all-India problem. In fifteen days from now, the price of paddy in Assam will be Rs. 14 or 15 per maund-parmal variety. But the price of fish, Rui, is Rs. 14 per kilo. This is the lot of Assam. (*Interruption*..) It is not so in Calcutta or in Orissa; no other State suffers that much; nobody can deny this There is a Fisheries Department in Assam. The Brahmaputra valley is 450 miles long; there is deep water in the Brahmaputra, all the year round. So fish also are there all the year round. As Mr. Kandappan was saying, when I was in the Estimates Committee a sum of Rs.80,000 was granted by the Government of India for preparing a special boat for fishing in the Brahmaputra. Three or our years have passed; the boat is not there. It should be a boat suitable for deep water fishing; Brahmaputra is deep; special net is necessary. Have any investigations been made by the Fisheries Corporation of India to help Assam in this matter ? If the Government took the trouble of studying this proplem, Assam would not have faced this serious situation. I request them to make a study of deep water fishing in Brahmaputra to ease Assam's suffering.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL(Chandigarh) : The question of fish is important. Considering the fact that there is protein deficiency in our diet and consequent undernourishment, one can realise the importance of fish as a source of protein. We are surrounded by sea on all the three sides; yet we have not been able to develop fisheries to the desired extent. (*Interruption*) Well, he does not know that fish is called *jal tori* in our parts. Sir, I wish to emphasise that our Government has really neglected this problem for the last 20 years. I would go further and say that large part of the country which used to supply fish has gone to Pakistan.Really,if there had been no division of the country which unfortunately took place in 1947, our shortage in fish would not be so much as it is at present, because the best part of the area which used to produce fish has gone to Pakistan.

I wish also to emphasise that fish is a verr good earner of foreign exchange to us, and there is a lot of demand for our good fish in foreign countries. But the unfortunate position is that we cannot feed our own people. In fact, we should produce it to such an extent that we can first provide it to our own people and then we should think of earning foreign exchange and export of fish. But the difficulty is that people in Bengal, whose main diet is fish, and rice, are not able to get enough fish. Considering that we have got the sea on three sides, and also big rivers and big lakes, it is unfortunately a sad commentary on the functioning of Government that they havenot been able to do something at least in the matter during the last 20 years. Therefore, it is high time that their attentionwas drawn to this, and in that way, we are thankful to Shri Jyotirmoy Basu for having pinpointed this problem before the House.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : हमारे देश में दो तरह की मछली है जिनकी खपत भी है-एक तो समुन्दर की मछली और दूसरे मीठे जल की मछली । समुन्दर के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान वा समुन्दर सबसे मालदार समुन्दरो में से एक है जिस समुन्दर में यूरोप के लोग भी आकर के मछली पकड़ ले जाते हैं लेकिन हम नहीं पकड़ पा रहे । जहां तक टेक-

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

नालाजी का सवाल है वह हमारे पास मौजूद है। ट्रेलर्स हम अगर बना सकते हों या मंगा सकते हों तो इस काम को हम कर सकते हैं। साथ में हमें थोड़ा सा दृष्टिकोण भी बदलना होगा। जैसे गुजरात के पास फिशिंग के लिए बहुत बढ़िया अरब सागर है लेकिन गुजरात की शाकाहारी सरकार उसको कभी एक्स्प्लायट नहीं करना चाहती। मैं टोकियो की बाजार में फिश की मंडी देखने के लिए चला गया। मुझे खयाल था कि दो मील पहले से ही बदबू आनी शुरू हो जायेगी लेकिन मुझे देखकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि जहां पर हजारों मन मछलियां बिक रही हों वहां पर मछली सूंघने से भी मछली की बदबू नहीं आती। हिन्दुस्तान इतना बड़ा मुल्क है यहां पर हम मछलियों के ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन के लिए कम टेम्प्रचर वाले सिस्टम को ईजाद कर दें, उस तरह के रेल वेगन हों, उस तरह की ट्रक्स हों और जगह जगह जो ऋड आइस होता है उसको इस्तेमाल कर सकें तो यहां भी मछलियां डि-कम्पोज नहीं होंगी और हम उनको आसानी से एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेज सकते हैं। दिल्ली में 6 रुपए और कलकत्ता में 12 रु. किलो जो मछली बिकती है उसका कारण यही है कि हम आसानी से ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन नहीं कर सकते है। तो एक तरफ समुन्दर में मछलियों का इतना बड़ा भण्डार हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे पास टेक्नालाजी भी मौजूद है फिर भी अगर हम उसका इस्तेमाल न कर पाये तो यह उन लोगों के लिए कितनी लानत और शरम की बात है। जो कि सरकार चला रहे है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस देश के अन्दर जो हमारा स्वीट वाटर है उसकी मछली को हमारे मुल्क में ज्यादा पसन्द किया जाता है। कलकत्ता समुन्दर के किनारे होते हुए भी मीठे पानी की मछली को पसन्द करता है। मीठे पानी की मछली को पैदा करने के दो तरीके हमारे पास मौजूद हैं। मछलियों को मल्टीप्लाई करने का एक तरीका यह है कि बरसात के दिनों में जब नदियां फैलती है उस वक्त हम मछली के बच्चों को पकड़ लेते हैं और बाद में उनको बांट देते हैं। उनको बांटने की टेक्नीक बिल्कुल मुम्मि और आधुनिक है हमारे पास है। हम आक्सीजन देकर उन बच्चों को जिन्दा रखकर कहीं से कहीं ट्रान्सपोर्ट कर सकते है और उसमे कैजुअल्टी बहुत कम होती हैं। लेकिन मुसीबत यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की गोमती और दिल्ली की जमुना को छोड़कर बाकी नदियों में बच्चे पकड़ने का काम नहीं किया गया है-80 प्रतिशत सिर्फ इन नदियों से आते है। तो खाने वाले कलकत्ता और मद्रास के और पकड़ने वाले दिल्ली और लखनऊ के। सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि सभी नदियों में बच्चे पकड़ने का काम किया जाये तो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर आप इस काम को कर सकते है।

दूसरी टेक्नीक और है। एक आधुनिक टेक्नालाजी डेवलप कर ली गई हैं जिसमें मरी हुई मछली जिसका सिर नहीं खाया जाता उसमें से हारमोन निकाल कर, वह हारमोन फीमेल मछलीको देकर उसे प्रेगनेन्ट करके फौरन अंडे ले लेते है। चलते पानी में जो मछली ब्रियाती थी उससे स्थिर पानी में अंडे ले लेते है। तो टेक्नीक मुकम्मिल है लेकिन आप अभी तक उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाये हैं। मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार को चलाने वाले ज्यादातर लोग उसी तरह के है जोकि शाकाहारी होने में यकीन करते हैं और मछलियों से नफरत करते है। अगर यही हाल रहा तो इस मुल्क का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा। अगर बड़े पैमाने पर हम मछली उद्योग चलाने चाहे तो न सिर्फ बहुत विदेशी मुद्रा ही हमको मिलेगी बल्कि जो चावल खाने वाले लोग है जिनके लिए मछली ही गोश्त का साधन है उनकी खुराक हम पूरी कर सकेंगे क्योंकि अगर मछली खाने वाले को अगर आप भैंस खिलाना चाहें तो वह मुफ्त में भी नहीं खाएगा। इसी तरह से रोटियों के साथ

जो पंजाबी मुर्गा उड़ाता है उसको अगर आप भैंस देना चाहें तो वह भी नहीं खायेगा। और जो राइस ईटिंग एरिया हैं उनके लिए प्रोटीन की डाइट और स्वाद के दृष्टिकोण से मछली सबसे जरूरी है। (व्यवधान) हरियाणा वाला बाजरा खायेगा तो वह मछली कैसे खायेगा। तो मैं कहूंगा कि जो टेक्नीक हमारे है और जो हमारे पास रिसोर्सेज है उनकी अगर उपेक्षा की जाती है तो यह बुरी बात है।

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, I am told that more than 50 per cent of our fish export is confined to the west coast and the Cochin harbour. I do not know why exports of fish are confined to that area. If youdevelop the Orissa coast fishing potentiality, the entire requirement of Calcutta will be met and you can even export fish after meeting our internal requirements. But nothing has been done so far. Our planners have not taken special cognizance of this matter. When our traditional exports are shrinking, a lot of attention should be given to non traditional items like cashew and fish. The Minister has got a big empire under him-community development, fertilisers, agriculture, fisheries and so on. He should pay some attention to this. Some of the fishing harbour projects in Chandbali, Pradip, Kirthania in the Subarnarekha mouth and Auda have not seen the light of the day. Something positive should be done. The Minister should give a categorical reply that this will be done.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI Basirhat): Sir,before partition,the main source of supply of fish to the eastern region was Pakistan. After partition, that source has been stopped. There are also other causes, like want of facilities for development of fisheries, non-exploitation of the possibilities of fishing in the Bay of Bengal area and non-implementation of fisheries projects due to insufficient funds. All these factors have cumulatively culminated in the very high price of fish in west Bengal. Another very important cause which has accentuated it in the recent past is the slanderous attack of the Marxist Party on the Tank Fisheries which took place from 1967 to 1969. This is also one of the causes. I think, my hon. friend, Shri Basu, will agree with me that they wanted to unearth the *benami* properties in the State of West Bengal during the United Front regime. At that time the Department of Fisheries was in the hands of the Marxist Communist Party to which my hon. friend, Shri Basu, belongs, as well as the land and land revenue departments. My friend's party did not think it fit at that time to exploit those tank fisheries if actually not within the ceiling limits through the relevant department of the Ministry which they were occupying.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What was the price of fish before 1967 ?

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : This is also another cause.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the Minister is that at present the high price has taken a very acute shape. That is due to the octroi imposition in the area of Calcutta.

Since the time is very short, I will only request the Minister to see that desiltation of tank fisheries is effected very soon and other projects which are lying with the Government of West Bengal are effected with sufficient funds.

श्री शिंकरे (पंजिम) : सभापति महोदय, जो लोग पहले मछली खाया करते थे, क्योंकि उनके बाप दादा, पूर्वज, मछली खाया करते थे लेकिन अभी जब से यह प्रोटीन का और न्यूट्रीशन का मामला शुरू हुआ है तो सब लोगों ने भी मछली खाना शुरू कर दिया है। तब से लोग मछली खाने लग गए हैं। पहले जमाने में केवल मेरे जैसे सारस्वत ब्राह्मण ही मछली खाया करते थे क्योंकि इनको धार्मिक रीति रिवाजों से लाइसेंस मिला हुआ था। अब बाकी लोगों ने भी, दूसरे ब्राह्मणों ने भी मछली खाना शुरू कर दिया है। मुझे ऐसा लगता हैं कि मछली की कठिनाई वाला जो मामला है, जो हमारे सामने है इसको हल करने का अब एक ही तरीका हो सकता है और वह यह है कि हमारी सरकार हिन्दू महा सभा का सहकार्य लेकर उस हिन्दू महासभा से अपील करे कि

[श्री शिकरे]

सब लोग और विशेषकर जो ब्राह्मण हैं, वे मछली खाना छोड दें । वही लोग मछली ज्यादा खा रहे हैं जो समुद्र से दूर रहते हैं । परिस्थितियों का इस प्रकार से निर्माण हो रहा है कि हरियाणा जैसे दूरस्थ स्थानो में रहने वाले लोग ही ज्यादा मछलियां खाते हैं और हमारे जैसे लोग जो समुद्र के किनारे रहते है, जो मछली खाने वाले लोग हैं, उनको मछलियां मिलती नहीं हैं ।

बार बार कहा गया है कि हमारा जो समुद्री किनारा है वह करीब तीन हजार मील लम्बा है । अरब सागर है, हिन्द महासागर है और वहां मछली का उत्पादन बड़े पैमाने पर हो सकता है । सब कुछ कहा गया है । लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि हम लोग एक बात ध्यान में रखें। हमारे सागर में करीब चार महीने तक जोरदार मानसून रहता है और इस सीजन में समुद्र में फिशिंग करना मुश्किल हो जाता है । हमारे यांत्रिक पड़ाव भी जो होते हैं वे भी नहीं जा सकते हैं । इसलिए जहां तक कैनिंग इन्डस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध है, उसको हम ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन नहीं देते है, उसके लिए ज्यादा सुविधा नहीं देते है, तब तक यह जो मछली की कमी का मामला हैं, यह हल नहीं हो सकता है ।

मैने गोआ में पिछले महीने देखा हैं कि वहां पर बांगडा (मेकरल) एक रुपये में सौ मिलता था । हमारे कालिटा जी कहेंगे कि तुम तो सुखी हो और तुम को एक रुपये में सौ मिलता है, यानी कम से कम एक रुपये का दस किलो मिलता है । हमारे यहां तो चौदह पन्द्रह रुपये किलो होता है । लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि गोआ में क्या हुआ ? जो बांगडा मिलता है उसके कैनिंग की सुविधा वहां नहीं है, इसलिए जब बांगडा या अन्य मछली ज्यादा मिलती है तब उसका उपयोग फटिलाइजर के लिए खाद के लिए किया जाता है । कहीं पर लोगों को बांगडा खाने को नहीं मिलता है, मछली खाने को नहीं मिलती है लेकिन वहां उसका उपयोग खाद बनाने के लिए किया जाता है । यह सब सीजन की बात है । सीजन में यह मछली विशेष कर पैदा होती है, पकडी जाती हैं । वहां का यह मामला है । इस वास्ते मै यही कहूंगा कि जिस सीजन में वहां ज्यादा मछली मिलती है उसको कैनिंग की इंडस्ट्री को प्रोत्साहन देकर प्रिजर्व किया जा सकता है । जब तक कैनिंग इंडस्टट्री का विकास नहीं होगा तब तक यह मामला साल्व नहीं होगा ।

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): At least allow me 2 minutes. I have written to the Speaker that I will speak on behalf of the P. S. P. party. This is absolutely wrong. Kindly allow me few minutes.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: एक एक दो दो मिनट दोनों को दे दें ।

सभापति महोदय: इसके लिए एक घंटा था । हर पार्टी का एक एक आदमी हमने बुलाया हम चाहते थे कि हर पार्टी को मौका मिल जाए और यह डिसकशन आज कम्पलीट हो जाए । लेकिन तीन तीन मिनट के बजाय माननीय सदस्यों ने पांच पांच और दस दस मिनट ले लिये । अच्छा आप दो मिनट में खत्म करें ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the deficit in fish in West Bengal is about 84 per cent and only 16 per cent of fish is produced in the State itself. I should say, in the last 20 years, the Congress Government criminally neglected the development of fish production in West Bengal. (*Interruption*) I do not know why my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu raised this questsion only to get a rebuff from the Government They have looted 110 fisheries of 24-Praganas covering an area of 33,000 aers of in 24 praganas alove (*Interruption*)

Mr. CHAIRMAN: All this you have mentioned before. come your point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am giving you the concrete figures. There are 33,000 acres of land, all in the name of benami land. But the expert committee which was instituted by the U. F. Government said that not a single fishery of 24-Praganas was a benami land...(*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: This is utterly wrong and fabricated. Sir, I want another Member from my party to speak... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Now the discussion is closed. The hon. Minister will place his reply on the Table of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: (*Interruptions*)you are taking the time of the House. There is no time left for the Minister to reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will not take much time. (*Interruption*)

Mr. CHAIRMAN: All right; please be brief.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, 10,000 tonnes of fish per day is the requirement of Calcutta. As against that, what we are getting is only 3500 tonnes per day. Out of this, 40 per cent was supplied from 24-Praganas. As a result of the looting in 24-Praganas., the price has gone up...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: There was no looting; this is all bogus and fabricated story. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Now, I am coming to the point. From 1946 to 1956, Calcutta consumed Rs. 240 crores worth of fish coming from outside. Again, I should tell you another thing. The Fisheries Department in West Bengal is rotten. Dr. Saha is the Director. He has no idea (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, he has mentioned the name He should not mention names. He is a very competent man. He has written valuable books...(*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Then, will tell you another thing as to what they are doing. For Carpinus, commonly known as the American Rahu, the very fast breeding type of fish, for thousand seeds cost is only 20 Paise according to the report of the fish inquiry committee of the Government of India but the Fisheries Department of West Begal charge Rs. 34 per thousand of the seeds of this fish. (*Interruption*) I am today ill. I know how to deal with gentlemen like Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu and others. I do not want to get excited.

17 hrs.

West Bengal has a food deficit of 11% only. If the Government had been a little bit careful, there are tank fisheries, riverine fisheries, there is brackish water fishing, there is marshy land, there ist deep-sea fishing and there is shallow sea-fishing and this 11% food deficit can be met through increased fish production very easily. As a result, West Bengal can meet this food deficit and even become a surplus State.

I want to know from the Government whether the Minister himself will visit West Bengal and make a survey and explore the possibility of developing fish production in West Bengal.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, चाहे बंगाल हो और चाहे आसाम या बिहार, मोटे तौर पर कुछ कदम ऐसे हैं, जिन को अगर सरकार उठाये, तो फिर सप्लाई बढ़ सकती है। नैचरल रेजरवायर्ज में, चाहे वे सुन्दरबन हो, ब्रह्मपुत्र हो या दूसरी नदियां, मछलियों का काफी उत्पादन हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार पोखरों में भी मछलियों की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है। लेकिन सरकार ने अभी तक इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

फिशिंग उद्योग इस वक्त फुली माड़ाइज्ड और मेकेनाइज्ड नहीं है। इस के लिए ट्रालर्ज, बोट्स और मोटरबोट्स की कमी है। सरकार उधर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है, जिस की वजह से मछलियों की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ रही है।

सरकार मछली उद्योग को को-आपरेटिव बेसिस पर चलाने में सहायता कर सकती है

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

और यदि उसको व्यक्तिक ढंग पर चलाया जाये, तो भी उसको मेकेनाइज और माइनाइज किया जा सकता है। इस उद्योग को को-आपरेटिव बेसिस पर चलाने से मछली का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि फिशिंग उद्योग को-आपरेटिव आधार पर कितना चल रहा है और इस बारे म चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है।

मै यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स की ओर से इस उद्योग को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए इस उद्योग में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों और को-आपरेटिव्ज को चीप रेट पर लोन दिये जाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। वे लोन सीडज या इस्ट्रुमेंट्स के लिए दिये जा सकते हैं।

मछली उद्योग में ज्यादातर सप्लाई एंड डिमांड का इकानोमिक्स काम करता है। इस लिए इस उद्योग में प्राइस स्टेबिलिटी लाई जानी चाहिए और रस्ट्रिक्ट प्राइस कट्रोल होना चाहिए। बंगाल के लोगों का तो वह खाना है ही, लेकिन दरभंगा के हम लोग भी मछली खाते हैं। लेकिन वह यहां पर छः रुपये किलो है और बंगाल में उस से भी ज्यादा है। इसलिए में ज्यादा कोशिश मुर्गा खाने की करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SAINDE): I really admire the tenacity of Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu because on the last occasion also he pursued this subject but, I think, he did not complete the discussion. But I am glad he has succeeded in persuading the Speaker in finding time and ultimately this discussion regarding fish is taking place to-day.

I was really expecting very constructive suggestions from Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu, but, unfortunately, as is the habit with him, he tries to introduce a number of political factors in a subject which is absolutely non-political. (*Interruption*). Truth is always bitter and he was trying to protest very strongly when truth was mentioned.

I myself at least would like not to go into politics, because, this is a matter which is important; not only from the point of view of our Bengal brothers and Assam brothers, but of the entire coastal areas. This has really assumed importance in West Bengal and Calcutta because of certain historical reasons. (*Interruption*) I have mentioned Assam also. As is well-known, before the partition of the country, lot of fish was coming to the Calcutta market from the eastern parts of Bengal, that is, what is now in Pakistan. As a result of Pakistan, this normal activity has been interrupted. Even after 1965, Pakisthani fish was coming into the Calcutta markets. The figures which are with me indicate that the figures are 14,000 tonnes in 1960-61, 16,000 tonnes in 1961-62, 28,000 tonnes in 1962-63 and 26,000 tonnes in 1963-64. So, it was progressively going up. But then came the Indo-Pakistani conflict, and this flow of Pakistani fish is no longer there.

Later on, then the conflict ended, a number of hon. Members raised the point and asked: Why are you not trying to have trade relationship with Pakistan at least in the field of fish ? I submitted a number of times on the floor of the House that as far as the Government of India is concerned, we have no difficulty whatsover. Some hon. Members made as uggestion saying 'Why not offer coal to East Pakistan in exchange of fish ?' Sir, that also we are trying to explore and at the moment negotiations are on with the Pakistan Government. And, I hope, the Pakistan Government would be good enough to restore normal trade relations, at least, in the matter of fish, even if it is not possible to go into whole gamut of the entire trade relations.

Then, Sir, I have one more point to submit to the House. I hope the hon. Member will appreciate the fact that as far as West Bengal and Calcutta are concerned and even Assam is concerned, Inland Fishing is an important subject from the point of view of Bengal population and even Assam population. But, as is well-known, Constitutionally, the development of Inland

Fishing is a State subject and the State Governments have naturally to take steps to organise nd to develop fisheries.

As far as the Centre is concerned, we can only step in by giving aid by way of financial assistance and so on. But I do not know why certain things happened; I hope Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu will be in a position to tell me about this. Our pattern of assistance with regard to Fisheries development has been the same through out the country-whether it is Maharashtra or Tamilnadu or Kerala or West Bengal or Assam. It is the same. But what has been the result ? I would mention the figures which I have with me about the number of mechanised boats that are introduced in various States. The figures are, 1557 in Kerala; 2454 in Maharashtra; 1778 in Gujarat and 1104 in Tamilnadu. I can quote the figure of West Bengal and it is only 10. In Orissa, it is 97. Again it is the same sad story. Why it should be so, I am putting it to you. I would like to have suggestions from hon. Members which will guide the Ministry in its activities. The pattern of assistance has been uniform throughout the country.

SHRI S. KUNDU: It is not so.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: That is not correct, Mr. Kundu.

We are responsible Members, and we should speak really on the basis of facts...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Not a single boat has come up in Assam.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I understand that he is a responsible Minister and he should give the full facts. In the other States, the infra-structure had been built up and then trawlers went. So, how does he say that there has been a uniform pattern of distribution ? If he distributes roses in a desert, the roses will not blossom there.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I would repeat that the pattern of Central assistance has been the same for all States.

SHRI S. KUNDU: It is meaningless.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: But somehow or the other, as has been rightly referred to in the report of the Estimates Committee, on the eastern coast, the development has not taken place despite this.

Recently, there was a meeting of the Central Board of Fisheries at Cochin, where I was present throughout, and where this matterattr acted our attention.

SHRI P. K. DEO: What about a fishing harbour at Paradip ? We want a categorical assurance fromt he hon.Minister.

SHRI S. KUNDU: 30 crores of fish are being exported from Cochin, and the hon. Minister is very happy about it. But is Cochin the only place where fish could be developed ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Even the Central Board of Fisheries has recommended that depth study should be made into the reasons why in the eastern coast, fisheries have not been developed. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, however, it has come up very well there, and Tamil Nadu is very much developed, and I am glad that the Tamil Nadu is taking a lot of interest in the development of fisheries, but in Orissa, West Bengal and Assam, things are not very happy.

It would be of interest to my hon. friend to know that whereas a State like Kerala could provide 4 per cent out of its total budget outlay for fisheries, West Bengal despite pressure from us has provided only 4 per cent for this purpose. I would not like to go into the controversial aspects of the matter.. ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have been taken as a pleni-potentiary of the UF Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Prawns in the Sunderbads area are the best in the world...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may resume his seat. I am not allowing any interruptions, becasuse I want that the hon. Minister should finish his reply and we should go on to the next item. If he persists, then his observation will not go on record.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Central Government is agreed on the importance of the development of fisheries internally so as to make available cheap fish to the people of West Bengal and Assam and for our fish eating population in the country. Therefore, you will see that whereas in the Third Plan we had provided only Rs. 28 crores for development of fisheries, in the Fourth Plan, it has been increased almost thrice to about Rs. 84 crores.

Although development of inland fisheries is a State subject, so far as Bengal is concerned, we have taken special steps for development of the Sunderbans. The Sunderbans is a vast area. Whereas in no other State have taken up fisheries development yet, in West Bengal, we have taken it up as a Central Project; in view of the special situation obtaining in West Bengal, we have taken up the development of the Sunderbans as a Central project, and we are going to spend about Rs. 50 lakhs during the next four years for this purpose.

Some hon. Members had referred to the need for the development of the Chilka lake, so as to make available Chilka fish to the population in Orissa and Calcutta. We have only seven refrigerator vans in our country, but we have provided 4 to the Chilka fisheries, so that fish could be taken from the Chilka lake to Calcutta and West Bengal markets. We are going to have one more in the near future. My hon. friend had referred to the development of the Roychawk harbour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : 40 per cent of the Calcutta supply was coming from the fisheries from the 24 Parganas. But all those fisheries have been looted, and now they have turned bare. May I know what steps Government are going to take to redevelop those fisheries there ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am afraid my hon. friend had not properly listened to my observations. I do concede the point that disturbed conditions in West Bengal are coming in the way of development of fisheries. So far as Roychawk is concerned, I hope that within a month or two, the final sanction whould be received and it would be possible to take up the activities there.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It has been pending with the Finance Ministry for the last four months.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. member has made some sugge stions about Namkhana harbour.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : When are they going to commence work in Roychowk What they do between themselves and the Finance Ministry is an internal arrangement

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruptions.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It would not be correct to say that there has been no increase in the production of inland fisheries in W.Bengal. During the last 10 15 years there has been an increase to the tune of almost 80-90 per cent. But if the law and order situation is better we are prepared to help by way of credit and central assistance. If West Bengal wants to enlarge its plan of fisheries, I am prepared to include that and see what can be done from the Centre to help West Bengal.

In regard to Assam, on the question of the Brahmaputra development the Assam Government must take some steps. Then the Centre will play its role in helping Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up the next item-Discussion regarding State hood for Delhi. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

17.16 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE* : DEMAND FOR STATEHOOD FOR DELHI

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि दिल्ली के हरएक राजनैतिक दल एक स्वर से यह माँग कर रहे हैं कि दिल्ली को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाय लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि के केन्द्रीय सरकार इस को स्वीकार नहीं करती। 1952 से लेकर के आज तक दिल्ली के ढांचे में तीन बार परिवर्तन किया जा चुका है। पहले यहां पर पार्ट (सी) स्टेट को असेम्बली थी

1952 में। 1958 में उस को तोड़ कर नगर निगम बनाया। उस के बाद 1967 में मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल बनाई गई और अब ए आर सी की रेकमेंडशन के बाद कोई नया ढांचा बदला जायगा। इस प्रकार से 15 साल में चार बार दिल्ली के ऊपर एक्सपरिमेंट किए जा रहे हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भगवान के लिए दिल्ली के लोग जो एक स्वर से मांग कर रहे हैं मन्त्री महोदय उसको स्वीकार कर लें और इस प्रकार एक के बाद दूसरा एक्सपरिमेंट दिल्ली के लोगों के ऊपर करना बन्द करें। दिन पर दिन दिल्ली के ढांचे के अन्दर डीटरिओरेशन आ रही है। मुझे मालूम है कि अगर कोई वकील किसी कमजोर केस की वकालात करे तो कठिनाई होती है लेकिन फिर भी वह कर सकता है, लेकिन अगर वकील को यह मालूम हो कि जज जो सामने बैठा है उसने दिमाग बना लिया है तो कितना भी केस मजबूत क्यों न हो, वह वकालात नहीं कर सकता। मेरा भी हाल उसी वकील जैसा है। मुझे मालूम है कि पंत जी का दिमाग बना हुआ है और मेरा केस मजबूत होने पर भी जो सरकार की तरफ से जवाब आना है वह भी मुझे मालूम है। सरकार कहती है कि यहां पर कोई प्रेसीडेंट ऐसा नहीं है। कोई कहता है कि दो दो सरकारें नहीं चल सकती। मैं कहता हूं कि प्रेसीडेंड के पीछे आप जाते क्यों हैं? क्या कोई ऐसा प्रेसीडेंट है कि जिस देश की आबादी 50 करोड़ हो वहां एडल्ट फेंचाइज़ के ऊपर हरएक बालिग को मत देने का अधिकार एवं सुविधा हो? अमेरिका में भी एडल्ट फेंचाइज़ है लेकिन वहां पढ़ा लिखा होना जरूरी हैं। इल्लिटरेट को वहां मत देने की सुविधा नहीं है। लेकिन हमने दी है। कहीं भी इस प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं है। वहां पर और भी कई ऐसी सुविधाएं हैं जो दी गई हैं। 50 करोड़ की आबादी के देश में 5–6 करोड़ का यू० पी० और फिर तीन लाख सवा तीन लाख की आबादी का नागालैंड, उस को भी राज्य का दर्जा आप ने दिया है, मणिपुर को भी दिया है, त्रिपुरा को भी दिया है। तो यह भी कहीं प्रेसीडेंट नहीं है। जवाहर लाल जी कहा करते थे कि हमेशा प्रेसीडेंटस की बात करना बेवकूफी की बात है। बदलते हुए जमाने में आप का अप्रोच नया होना चाहिए। आप कोई नया प्रेसीडेंट क्यों नहीं कायम करते? और अगर प्रेसीडेंट ही देखना चाहते हैं तो जो केपीटल है ओटावा उसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। वहां पर एसेम्बली है और केनाडा के अन्दर जो चार प्रांत हैं उनको जो अधिकार हैं वही वहां पर ओटावा को भी अधिकार हैं। तो प्रेसीडेंस का क्या देखना है, स्वयं दिल्ली के अन्दर 1952 में पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरु ने दिल्ली को असेम्बली दी थी—यह बहुत बड़ा प्रेसीडेंस है, इस लिये इस में प्रेसीडेंस की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

यह कहा जाता है कि वाशिंगटन और केनबरा का मुकाबला दिल्ली से नहीं किया जा सकता। वाशिंगटन और कैनबरा जो बनाये गये, वह सिर्फ कैपिटल के किये बनाये गये, लेकिन दिल्ली की स्थिति दूसरी है,- उस का अपना पुराना कल्चर है, दिल्ली की आबादी ज्यादा है, दिल्ली की अपनी समस्यायें हैं, दिल्ली नार्थ-इण्डिया का सब से बड़ा डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग सेन्टर है, इसलिय दिल्ली और वाशिंगटन का मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता। वाशिंगटन की आबादी कितनी होगी—शायद एक लाख होगी, आस्ट्रेलिया की जो कैपिटल है उस की आबादी कितनी होगी-शायद 8–10 लाख होगी, लेकिन दिल्ली की आबादी 45 लाख है। लोग ऐसी जगहों में रहते हैं जहां नागरिक सुविधायें नहीं हैं, जहां पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है, जहां शौचालय नही है, लोगों के घरों में रोशनी नहीं आती है, मकानों में पक्के फर्श तक नहीं हैं, यहां पर समस्यायें दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं, यहां का ला-एण्ड आर्डर सिस्टम डिटीरियोरेट हो रहा है, हाउसिंग प्राबलम है, इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नेहरू जी ने स्वयं 1952 में दिल्ली को असेम्बली दी थी।

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

सभापति महोदय, अब मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कैपिटल में एक सरकार होनी चाहिये, दो सरकारें नहीं होनी चाहियें। पिछले 12-13 सालों से एक ही सरकार है, बतलाइये कौन सा डवेलपमेंट दिल्ली का हुआ? क्या यही डवेलपमेंट है कि यहां पर इतनी मल्टीप्लिसिटि अथारिटीज़ है, कहीं नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी है, कहीं कैन्टूनमेंट बोर्ड है, दिल्ली कारपोरेशन है, डी० डी० ए० है, मैट्रोपोलिटन कौन्सिल है, लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर अलग है, इनके अलावा गवर्नमेंटआफ इण्डिया की मिनिस्ट्रीज़ हैं। अगर टीचर्स ने अपने पे-स्केल की बात करनी है, तो कारपोरेशन से शुरू करते हैं, उसके बाद मामला मैट्रोपोलिटन कौन्सिल में जायगा, लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर के पास जायगा, एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री में जायगा, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में जायगा, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास जायगा, होम मिनिस्ट्री में जायगा, रावण की तरह से 10 मुंह का राक्षस खड़ा कर रक्खा है, लेकिन दिल्ली वालों के लिये एक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं दे सकते, जो उनके साथ ज़िम्मेदारी से बात करके उनके मामले को तय करे। इसलिये, सभापति महोदय, जब तक दिल्ली को स्टेटहुड नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक यह बीमारी नहीं टल सकती।

एक बात यह कही जाती है कि अगर डिफरेंस आफ़ ओपीनियन हो जाय तो क्या होगा? दिल्ली असेम्बली 5 साल तक रही, सन् 1952 से 1957 तक, क्या मन्त्री महोदय एक केस भी कोट कर सकते हैं, जब डिफरेंस आफ़ ओपीनियन रहा हो और कोई गड़बड़ी हुई हो। एक केस भी ऐसा नहीं है और दिल्ली असेम्बली का रिकार्ड शानदार रिकार्ड रहा है—इस के बारे में दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं।

मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में एक गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिये। मैं पूछता क्या हूं दिल्ली में अभी एक गवर्नमेंट है? अगर आप ने ए० आर० सी० की रिकमंडेशन को मान लिया, तो क्या यहां पर एक गवर्नमेंट रहेगी। ए० आर० सी० ने क्या कहा है—उसने कहा है कि जो ट्रांस्फर्ड सब्जैक्टेंस हैं, उनका बजट पहले मैट्रोपोलिटन कौंन्सिल डिस्कस कर ले, उसके बाद पार्लियामेंट उसमें बगैर बदल किये उस को मंजूर कर ले। इसी तरह से ट्रांस्फर्ड सब्जैक्ट्स के कानून बनाने का काम पहले मैट्रोपोलिटन कान्सिल करे। वहां पास होने के बाद पार्लियामेंट उसमें बगैर बदल किये उसको पास कर दे। हां, रिज़र्व्ड सब्जैक्ट्स के बारे में उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट को अधिकार दिया होगा। इसी तरह से कारपोरेशन के बारे में बजट का सारा अधिकार मैट्रोपोलिटन कान्सिल को दिया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह डायार्की क्यों होनी चाहिये। अगर ट्रांस्फर्ड सब्जैक्ट्स के बजट को पार्लियामेंट ने वैसे ही पास करना है, अगर ट्रांस्फर्ड सब्जैक्ट्स के लेजिस्लेशन को पार्लियामेंट ने वैसे ही पास करना है तो फिर पार्लियामेंट मे किस लिये आना चाहिये। यह डायार्की सिस्टम क्यों चाहिये? आप कहते तो यह हैं कि हम यहां दो गवर्नमेंट नहीं चाहते, लेकिन अगर ए० आर० सी० की रिकमंडेशन को मान लिया गया तो यहां दो-तीन तो स्टैचूटरी बाड़ीज़ ही होंगी—इलेक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड, ट्रांस्पोर्ट बोर्ड, वाटर बोर्ड, मैट्रोपोलिटन कांसिल, पार्लियामेंट और इनके बाद जितनी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ हैं ये सब आथोरिटीज़ के रूप में बढ़ जायेंगी। जिस समय दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बिल आया था उस समय भी यही कहा गया था कि मल्टीप्लीसिटी आफ़ अथारिटीज़ को कम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन नतीजा क्या निकला, अथारिटीज़ बढ़ती गई और ए० आर० सी० की रिकमेण्डेशन को इम्पलीमेन्ट करने के बाद तो और ज्यादा बढ़ने वाली हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि ए० आर० सी० ने अपने माइण्ड को ठीक तरह से एप्लाई नहीं किया है, वह इसकी गहराई में नहीं गई है। जैसा मैंने कहा है उनको बजट की फाइनल पावर्स क्यों नहीं देनी चाहिये,

लेजिस्लेशन की फाइनल पावर उन को क्यों नहीं दी जानी चाहिये, पार्लियामेंट को इस में रखने की क्या जरूरत है ?

सभापति महोदय, आप इसको इस दृष्टि से भी देखिये–अगर पार्लियामेन्ट को लेजिस्लेशन की पावर दी गई तो क्या इस पार्लियामेंट के पास इतना समय है कि दिल्ली के कानूनों की तरफ ध्यान दे सके। पचास करोड़ लोगों की समस्यायें इस पार्लियामेन्ट को देखनी हैं, आज राज्यों में विभिन्न दलों की सरकारें बन रही है, उनकी समस्यायें आती हैं, कहीं डिस्मिसल होता है, कहीं प्रारोग होता है, देश के दोनों तरफ चीन और पाकिस्तान से डिफेंस की समस्या हमारे सामने आती है और आप को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा, मेरे पास यह लिस्ट है, दिल्ली के 12 विधेयक 1967 से लेकर आज तक गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया के पास पड़े हुए हैं, यही कहा जाता है कि अण्डर-कन्सीट्रेशन हैं या पार्लियामेंट के पास हैं, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के पास उनको पास करने की फुरसत नहीं है। मैं उन विधेयकों के नाम पढ़कर सुना देना चाहता हूं–दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय संशोधन विधेयक, 1967, सड़क-परिवहन नगर निगम संशोधन विधेयक, 1967, दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संशोधन विधेयक, 1967, इस तरह से सब मिला कर 12 विधेयक हैं, कोई 3 साल से पड़ा है, कोई साढ़े तीन साल से पड़ा है, गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया और पार्लियामेंट को उनको निकालने की फुरसत नहीं है और मिल भी नहीं सकती क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट के अपने बिल, जहां तक मुझे याद है, 70 के करीब इस सदन के सामने पड़े हुए हैं। हम जब स्पीकर साहब से कुछ कहते हैं तो वह यह कहते हैं कि यह पार्लियामेंट है, दिल्ली असेम्बली नहीं है। तो बतलाइये, दिल्ली के लोगों की तकलीफों को कौन सुनेगा ? मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह कहूंगा कि इस में कोई प्रेस्टिज की बात नहीं है, जब आप के पास समय नहीं है तो लेजिस्लेशन का अधिकार दिल्ली असेम्बली को देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, अगर मेरिट्स पर जाय तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आप ने मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, और हिमाचल प्रदेश को स्टेटहुड दिया है, नागालैंड का भी मान लिया है। नागालैंड की आबादी 4.33 लाख है, हिमाचल प्रदेश की 35.25 लाख है, मणिपुर की 11.20 लाख है, त्रिपुरा कि 15.13 लाख है, लेकिन दिल्ली की आबादी 42.41 लाख है इन सब से ज्यादा पापुलेशन दिल्ली की है। अब रेवेन्यू को देखिये-1969-70 में त्रिपुरा की रेवेन्यूरिसिप्ट्स 1 करोड़ 74 लाख है, हिमाचल प्रदेश की 17 करोड़ 98 लाख है, मणिपुर की 1 करोड़ 81 लाख है, लेकिन दिल्ली की रेवेन्यू रिसीप्ट्स 42.87 करोड़ है, इसके अलावा इन्कम टैक्स और एक्साइज ड्यूटी में दिल्ली से 60 करोड़ रुपया सालाना आता है। आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जो ग्रान्ट, सब्सिडी या लौन मिलता है, मणिपुर को करीब 68 परसेन्ट उनके सारे बजट का जाता है, त्रिपुरा को 69 परसेन्ट जाता है, हिमाचल प्रदेश को 51 परसेन्ट जाता है, लेकिन दिल्ली को 10 परसेन्ट मिलता है। जो स्टेट अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो सकती है, जिसकी फाइनेन्शियल वायाबिल्टी है, जिसके पास पैसा है, जिसकी आबादी ज्यादा है, जहां पर लिट्रेट्स की संख्या सब से ज्यादा है, उस को आप किसी न किसी बहाने फुल-फ्लेज्ड स्टेट नहीं बनने देना चाहते, क्योंकि वह आप को सूट नहीं करता। यह ठीक है कि आज यहां जनसंघ की हुकूमत है, लेकिन पहले जनसंघ नहीं था, आप की पार्टी थी, इसलिये पोलिटिकल कन्सीड्रेशन बीच में नहीं आना चाहिये। मैरिट्स के हिसाब से यह चीज तय होनी चाहिए। ए०आर०सी० ने क्या रिकमेंडेशन दी है ? आपको याद होगा कि हिमाचल के बारे में स्टेट होम मिनिस्टर ने राज्य सभा में 9–8–68 को यह कहा था कि सिद्धान्त रूप में हम यह मानते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को स्टेटहुड मिलना चाहिए और जिस दिन उनकी फाइनेंशियल पोजीशन ठीक हो जायेगी, हम उनको स्टेटहुड

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

दे देंगे। अब दो वर्ष के बाद आपने उनको स्टेटहुड दे दिया—मुझे इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है बल्कि खुशी है। लेकिन में यह पूछना चाहता हूं क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश की फाइनेंशियल वाइबिलिटी पूरी हो गई इन दो सालों में? क्या उनको जितना पैसा चाहिए था वह पूरा हो गया? नहीं, पैसे की हालत वैसी ही है लेकिन चूंकि आपकी पालिटिक्स कहती है कि हिमाचल को स्टेटहुड दो इसलिए आपने उनको दे दिया। और दिल्ली में चूंकि आपको सूट नहीं करता है इसलिए आप देना नहीं चाहते हैं। तो आपका जो नापने का तराजू है, आपका जो गज या राड है वह हिमाचल के लिए अलग है, त्रिपुरा के लिए अलग है और दिल्ली के लिए अलग है।

सभापति महोदय, एस०आर०सी० ने मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा के बारे में यह रिकमेंडेशन दी थी कि उनको आसाम के साथ मिला दिया जाये और ए०आर०सी० की भी यही रिकमेंडेशन थी। लेकिन वहां तो आपने ए० आर० सी० की रिकमेंडेशन को धूल में फेंक दिया, हिमाचल को दे दिया और सबको दे दिया लेकिन जब दिल्ली की बारी आती है तो ए०आर०सी० को सामने रख देते हैं। तो यह डबुल स्टेन्डर्ड और डिस्क्रिमिनेशन दिल्ली वालों के लिए ठीक नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, अभी उस दिन मन्त्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में कहा कि ए०आर०सी० रिकमेंडेशन के बाद हो सकता है कि दिल्ली कार्पोरेशन को तोड़ दिया जाये। दिल्ली कार्पोरेशन के एलेक्शन्स 7 मार्च, 1971 को होने वाले हैं। इसलिए पंतजी से मेरी मांग है कि अगर उनमें थोड़ी सी भी फेयरनेस है तो दिल्ली का कार्पोरेशन रहने वाला है या नहीं, इस बात का फैसला आप एलेक्शन के पहले ही कर दीजिए। यह कहना गलत होगा कि हम बाद में फैसला करेंगे क्योंकि अगर जनसंघ पावर में आ गई तो आप उसको तोड़ देंगे और अगर कांग्रेस पावर में आ गई तो रहने देंगे। इस तरह की चाल चलना में समझता हूं अनुचित होगा। आप चुनाव के पहले ही फैसला कीजिए कि आप कार्पोरेशन रखना चाहते हैं या नहीं। अन्डर ड्यूरेश अन्डर थ्रेट और धमकी के अन्दर चुनाव करायेंगे तो वह फेयर चुनाव नहीं होंगे।

सभापति महोदय, आज क्या हालत है? आज क्या अधिकार है? जो चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव कोसिलर है वह नामिनेटेड आदमी है। वह मेट्रोपोलिटन के लिए रेस्पांसिविल नहीं हैं। वे अपने चपरासी को भी एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट नहीं कर सकते है। वे अपने चपरासी का ट्रान्सफर भी नहीं कर सकते है। सारी मेट्रोपोलिटन कौसिल जो कि एलेक्टेड है वह बजट के बारे में बात नहीं कर सकती है, बजट पास नहीं कर सकती है। उसको कोई फाइनेंशियल पावर नहीं है। और मल्टिप्लिसिटि आफ एथारिटीज तो इतनी है कि अगर किसी आदमी को अपना मकान बनवाना है तो उसे यह नहीं मालूम कि वह कहा जायेगा? एन०डी०एम०सी० के पास जाये, डी०डी०ए० के पास जाये, इम्प्रूयमेन्ट ट्रस्ट कार्पोरेशन में जाये, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेंन्ट में जाये, लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर के पास जाये या हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाये? पिलुर दु पोस्ट उसे चक्कर काटने पड़ते है। तो उनको ये चक्कर न काटने पड़े इसके लिए मैं आपके जरिए मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर आप वास्तव में कुछ करना चाहते है तो सही ताकत दीजिए। दिल्ली के लोग पोलिटिकल कान्शश हैं, उनकी भी कुछ पोलिटिकल एस्पिरेशन्स है। सिर्फ खिलौने से ही दिल्ली के लोगों की तसल्सी नहीं हो सकती है।

सभापति जी, मैं जानता हूं आप कई बार दिल्ली की बाजारों में जाते है। आप वहां पर साड़ी वाली दूकानों पर जायें तो देखेंगे कि औरत की कलई की हुई लकड़ी की तस्वीर लगी रहती है। वही सुन्दर महिला की वह तस्वीर

होती है जिसके सभी कुछ नाक, कान, होंठ होते हैं लेकिन उसमें जान नहीं है। उसी तरह से यह मैट्रोपोलिटन कोंसिल भी है। वहां पर सारा पैराफर्नेलिया है लेकिन वह भी एक ऐसी महिला है जो कि लकड़ी की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप दिल्ली के लोगों की एस्पिरेशन्स को पूरा करना चाहते है तो उनको कोई जानदार चीज दीजिए। आज दिल्ली के लोग रेड टेपिज्म और डिले के शिकार हो रहे हैं। आपने सारा पैराफर्नेलिया दिया हुआ है लेकिन ताकत कोई नहीं दी है।

आखिर मे मैं कुछ सुझाव देकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। मेरी मांग है कि मन्त्री महोदय पालिटिक्स को दूर रखकर और दिल्ली के लोगों की भावनाओं को सामने रखकर इस पर विचार करें। यह कोई मेरी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मेरी पार्टी का रवैया तो सिर्फ तीन चार साल से ही बदला है। पहले हम असेम्बली के खिलाफ थे। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह हमारी गलती थी। लेकिन यह तो आपकी पार्टी है जो कि शुरू से ही इस बात की मांग कर रही है। यह एक नान-कांट्रोवर्शल चीज है कि वहां पर एक फुलफ्लेज्ड असेम्बली होनी चाहिए। अगर आपको यह बात महसूस होती हो कि यहां पर एम्बेसीज है, गवर्नमेंट आफिसेज है, केन्द्रीय सरकार है और उसको आप अलग ही रखना चाहते हों तो मैं कहूंगा कि कुछ थोड़ा सा हिस्सा दो तीन लाख की आबादी का अलग रखकर बाकी 40 लाख आदमियों को तो आप कम से कम पूरी असेम्बली दीजिए। अगर यह सुझाव भी आपको मंजूर न हो तो कम से कम कुछ चीजें ऐसी हो सकती है जिनमें गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया अपना प्रिविलेज रखे, अपना रिजर्वेशन रखे लेकिन बाकी चीजों के बारे में आप दिल्ली असेम्बली को लेजिस्लेशन की पावर, फाइनेंशियल बजट की पावर्स, एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट की पावर्स और दूसरी पावर्स दे सकते हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से आशा करता हूं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में न्याय करेंगे। अगर वे न्याय नहीं करेंगे तो मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह न्याय करे। अगर यह सदन भी हमारे साथ न्याय नहीं करता है तो फिर हम दिल्ली के लोगों के पास जायेंगे और उनसे न्याय करने के लिए कहेंगे। लेकिन इसके लिए आप हमको मजबूर मत कीजिए। अगर आप त्रिपुरा और मनीपुर की भाषा ही समझते हैं, अगर आप कलकत्ता की भाषा ही समझते हैं जिसको कि हम बोलना नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन अगर आप एजिटेन्स ही चाहते हैं और उसके बाद ही दिल्ली के लोगों की मांग को पूरा करना चाहते है तो दिल्ली के लोग उसमें भी पीछे नहीं रहेंगे। एक समय आयेगा जबकि आपको मजबूर कर दिया जायेगा कि आप दिल्ली के लोगों की मांग को पूरा करें।

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo Indians) : Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. It is a little unfortunate that people who till fairly recently seemed to have taken an objective and if I may say so, a national view of this matter, appear today to be climbing, with great respect to my friend, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, on a rather parochial and political handwagon. My friend has canvassed all kinds of analogies-Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. In my respectful submission, these analogies are not only misplaced, but completely misconceived. Delhi is the capital of the country. It is *sui generis* and any of these analogies will be completely inapplicable.

My first and foremost objection is this. I venture to say that it is based, it is posited, on the interests of the nation. I am among those who believe that without a reasonably strong centre, a centre that has a reasonable degree of viability, this country will lose its national and political coherence. It will lose its nationhood. Already we see a certain recession of this viability at the centre. The Central Government is obviously in favour of certain measures like the Preventive Detention Act. But because it is in a difficult position, it is unable to implement them fully and if it does implement a measure like that, it does it rather haltingly and with its feet dragging.

What will happen if Delhi has its own legislature ? Immediately law and order will become a State subject. The results will not

[Shri Frank Anthony]

only be absurd but much worse than that; they will be disastrous. The Central Government will be an impotent spectator of communal riots and lawlessness encouraged by political parties. We saw gheraos and deliberate criminality affirmed and encouraged by the then West Bengal Government.

It will just be an impotent spectator of this kind of lawlessness. What little viability is there will be completely eroded. So far as the rest of the country is concerned, if communal riots take place in Delhi the Centre stands by as a helpless spectator, it will be brought not only into disrepute but into contempt throughout the country.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Have you scrapped the Bengal Assembly for good on that score ? You have not.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : But the Central Government is not placed in Calcutta. That is why I say Delhi is *sui generis*. With the Central Government placed in Delhi, to stand by as a helpless spectator, as I said, would be something which is utterly inconceivable.

Let us be frank in this matter. I do not want to point a finger or to impute motives. But there is the new class today---the politician and the minister. My friend says that 4 millions of people of Delhi with probably be behind them completely. I doubt it very much. I know something and some of the people in Delhi. I think, they regard this as a completely politically motivated demand. I agree that it will mean more jobs for the power hungry politicians--more ministerships, deputy ministerships and, you know, all the paraphernalia of the new political class. Then, of course, probably some officials may like it because it will mean more and better jobs for them.

But what will happen and is bound to happen ? There is bound to be an inflated budget. Who will meet that inflated budget? I do not know whether you are a permanent resident of Delhi; I am. People like you and me already overburdened will have to carry this further increased burden.

Almost every day I am doing cases against the Delhi Corporation, arguing them in the courts The Delhi corporation--I do not know, perhaps deliberately--has been given more powers than any corporation in the country. What happens ? You have a flabby, corpulent,inflated administration. But much worse than that is that it is an administration which is chronically in debt, which is chronically inefficient and, I say it with a great deal of regret, which is chronically corrupt. Merely enlarging the Delhi Corporation into a legislature is not going to eliminate any of these chronic features All that you will get is that you will get this unhappy image projected in much larger dimensions.

My hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, said that you have got a multiplicity of authorities I think, there he has got a reasonably good case. People in Delhi do not know where to go and to whom to go. Even when they know where to go and to whom to go, very often the going is completely meaningless because without the proverbial greasing of the palm nothing moves. I will quote an ironical position. In my professional capacity almost every day I am defending corrupt or allegedly corrupt employees of the Delhi Administration. In my capacity as an educationist when I want any plan approved I have to go and grease somebody's palm. Nothing moves without that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You should be prosecuted if you grease their palm.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Why should I be prosecuted ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Because you are a criminal then. I will have to inform the police.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : You will not be able to prove it. It will not be even an extra-judicial confession. I once said it on the floor of the House. I went to the Home Minister and the then Mayor and told about it. I wanted a plan resanctioned, a plan that had already been sanctioned. It took me six months. A bride was demanded when I sent my PA. I said that I would thrash them and they said, let me try on one of them and for another six years I

would not get my plan. And my hon. friend says, why do we have to give bribe ?

What is happening in Delhi? Do you think that anything gets done or moves in Delhi Corporation without paying the meve ment price ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Where is the office of the Corporation ? Have you seen the office of the Corporation ? Do you know anything about Delhi ? You are living in Defence Colony, a posh colony, and are talking about Delhi !

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : My hon. friend thinks that you must knock about in the backstreets of Delhi to know about Delhi. The people of the backstreets of Delhi come to me for their defence.

हमारे पास कौन भले आदमी आते हैं ? सब कारपोरेशन वाले आते हैं डिफेंड करने के लिए ।

In the final analysis, I beg of the Prime Minister not to give way in this matter. Delhi is a certain symbol. It is a symbol for the whole country. It is supposed to symbolise the composite character of the nation. It is supposed to symbolise the mosaic that is India, representing a pluralistic society, a multi-religious society, a multi-linguistic society. Delhi is supposed to symbolise that. God forbid, if some regional, parochial, obscurantist, party comes in power, Delhi will become the negation of the secular motif because, for some people, the secular motif is just a sort of hateful heresy. That is why I beg of the Prime Minister not to remotely even give into this demand because it will only mean an impetus all the divisive forces in the country.

It will also have a tremendous effect on the image of our country in the international sphere. We are trying to project an image from our country that is seeking out in this new age a new explosion, technological and scientific, and that trying to take a place amongst the progressive modern nations of the world. If suddenly some parochial party, comes in power, what image will be projected ? We will project an image of the country which is incorrigibly backward looking, a country that is incorrigibly hide bound by an obscurantist revivalism.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आप कंवरलाल गुप्त जी को प्रोटेक्शन दीजिये, वह अकेले हैं ।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : मैं उनको प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । भगवान के नाम को याद करते हुए श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने अपना भाषण शुरु किया । मुझे तो इनको सुनकर बगल में छुरी और मुंह में राम राम वाली बात याद आ गई ।

उन्होंने कहा कि दिल्ली में असैम्बली होनी चाहिये । इन्हीं लोगों ने 1967 के पहले कहा था कि नहीं होनी चाहिये । अब यह नीति इनकी कैसे बदल गई । यह बात बहुत अहम है कि यहां के लोगों को राजनीतिक अधिकार तो मिलना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय, आप जितने लोगों से चुन कर आये हैं वह एरिया दस लाख की आबादी का है । दस लाख लोगों में से आप मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट बने है । लेकिन यहां दिल्ली के सात मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट के हैं जिनको 5 लाख से कम आबादी में से एक चुना गया है—

एक माननीय सदस्य : दिल्ली की पार्लियामेंट हो गई है ।

श्री शशि भूषण : अगर यही बात है तो पहले तो आधे डिजाइन करें, उसके बाद असैम्बली की बात करें । राजनीतिक अधिकार पहले दिन से यहां दिये गये हैं । जब दिल्ली में असेम्बली थी तब जनसंघ का नामोनिशान तक नहीं था । उस वक्त कांग्रेस बरसरे इक्तदार थी । तभी असैम्बली समाप्त की गई थी । कहीं जनसंघ होता तो फिर यह कहना कि यह पोलिटिकल न्याय नहीं है, अन्याय हुआ है । चूंकि हम थे इस वास्ते अन्याय किया गया है । उस वक्त उसकी जरूरत नहीं समझी गई । कारण यह है कि एक राजधानी में दूसरी राजधानी नहीं हो सकती है । यह सम्भव नहीं है । एक राष्ट्र में महाराष्ट्र का होना अजीब सा लगता है । इसी तरह एक घर में दो बहुओं को

[श्री शशि भूषण]

आप भी पसन्द नहीं करेंगे । उसके लिए तो कानून बन गया है, कोड बन गया है ।

अभी इन्होंने एक मिसाल दी । कनाडा में असैम्बली है । क्या वहां के डेमोक्रेडिट राइट्स हैं ये ज्यादा तारीफ करते हैं । लेकिन अमरीका में जहां फैडरल स्ट्रक्चर है या किसी और देश में जहां फैडरल स्ट्रक्चर है, वहां के कैपिटल में दूसरा कैपिटल नहीं होता है । आस्ट्रेलिया में नहीं है । वहां का एरिया दिल्ली से बड़ा है । वहां कैपिटल तो क्या म्यूनिसीपैलिटी तक नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में यहां जो कुछ है, उसको हम देख रहे हैं और यह भी देख रहे हैं कि वह कैसे चल रहा है । अगर यहां एन० डी० एम० सी० और डी० डी० ए० संस्थान नहीं होते तो दिल्ली में कोई तरक्की न होती । जब से दिल्ली में जनसंघ कारपोरेशन में आया है या मैट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल में आया है, भारत सरकार ने इतना पैसा दिया है कि दिल्ली के पूरे इतिहास में पहले इतना नहीं दिया गया, इस पीरियड में इतना दिया गया है जितना इतने ही पीरियड में पहले कभी नहीं दिया गया । डी डी ए और एन डी एम सी ने तो सम्भाल लिया, वर्ना इनके हाथ में वह होता तो पता नहीं क्या होता ।

जहां तक करप्शन का ताल्लुक है, हो सकता है कि श्री एन्थनी कभी कार्पोरेशन में न गये हों, लेकिन मैं उस बाजार में जाता हूं, जहां मेरे दोस्त पले हैं और बड़े हुए हैं । आढ़तियों की मार्केट में इतनी ब्लैक-मार्केट है कि मैं कह नहीं सकता हूं ।

पिछले दिनों क्या हुआ ? एक साल में सेल्ज टैक्स लगभग आठ गुना बढ़ा दिया । फिर जब पार्टी फंड में रुपया मिल गया, तो उसको पहले के बराबर घटा दिया । सिनेमाघर के लाइसेन्स इस तरह दिये जाते हैं कि उसके बारे में बहुत शिकायतें आती हैं । सी० बी० आई० हैरान और परेशान है कि वह कितने केसिज़ की एनक्वायरी करे ?

श्री स० मो बनर्जी : जबसे यहां जनसंघ आया है, तब से यहां जांडिस शुरू हो गया है । जांडिस का रंग भी पीला और जनसंघ का रंग भी पीला ।

श्री शशि भूषण : श्री नन्दा ने एक प्लान रखा था कि कोई टू-टायर सिस्टम होना चाहिए, पांच छः छोटी-छोटी म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज हों, एक कार्पोरेशन हो और उन संस्थाओं का सिविक नेचर होना चाहिये । तभी दिल्ली में कोई एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सही तौर पर और कायदे से चल सकती है । आज हालत यह है कि सारे देश से पैसा इकट्ठा कर के दिल्ली में लगाते हैं और उस का पता नहीं चलता है ।

इस वक्त भी दिल्ली की सारी जिम्मेदारी पार्लियामेंट पर है । अब भी दिल्ली के डेवेलपमेन्ट का सारा हैडेक पार्लियामेन्ट पर है । यहां पर सबसे बड़ी आबादी क्लाकर्स की है । उनके लिए मकान बनाना और दूसरी व्यवस्था करना सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का काम है । दिल्ली का जितना काम है, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार से संबंधित है । सारे देश से जो बड़े बड़े अफसर आते हैं, यहां पर बिदेशों के जो दफतर हैं, वे सब सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से सम्बन्धित हैं । अगर बीच में यह नई दुकान खड़ी हो जाये, तो ऐसा लगेगा कि एक अच्छी मार्केट में एक खोखा खड़ा हो गया है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : और वह भी अनस्थाराइज्ड ।

श्री शशि भूषण : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल एक विषकन्या की तरह है - वह औरत की एक सुन्दर मूर्ति की तरह है, जिसमें जान नहीं है । यह ठीक है, लेकिन उसकी वजह यह है कि उसमें लोग ही

ऐसे बैठे हैं, वर्ना उसके पास काफी अधिकार हैं।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि दिल्ली में एसेम्बली तो दूर रही, मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल भी न हो, सिर्फ कार्पोरेशन हो। यहां पर बेचारे शिक्षकों का बेड़ा गर्क हो गया है। उनमें दो साथी भूख-हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, जेलों में धीरे-धीरे मर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनको कारपोरेशन, मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल वगैरह दुनियां भर के चक्करों में फंसा रखा है। यहां कार्पोरेशन रहे और उसका सिविक नेचर हो। तभी दिल्ली का काम अच्छी तरह चलेगा। बड़े पन्तजी ने इन्हीं सब बातों को सोच समझकर दिल्ली ऐसम्बली को तोड़ दिया था, हालांकि उसमें हमारा बहुमत था।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): It was very interesting to find the Jana Sangh Member pleading very vehemently that we should go on adding to our already multi-fold States in our country. It is all the more interesting that I, for one, who has always pleaded for more autonomy and and decentralisation, should speak against that of motion Mr. Gupta and vehe mently oppose it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There you are allied. We know.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Mr. Gupta even went to the extent of issuing a threat before he concluded his speech that there will be an agitation if the Government does not concede their demand.

I have been very carefully listening to Mr. Gupta's agruments and all the arguments that he has made in justification for creation of a separate State for Delhi, probably he would not have made if the Jana Sangh had an experience of running a State Government, because the socalled delay that he has mentioned in the administration is a day-to-day experience of all the State Governments in this country. Even the well recognised States and bigger States in this country do have that kind of difficulties while dealing with the Centre and in sending the papers. Because of the proliferation and duplication in the administration there is so much delay. Something could be done to avoid all that. But that does not justify the creation of a separate State.

The other plea was that the local aspirations; particularly, of the neglected and the down-trodden sections of the Delhi population should be met. That, I am sure, could be met by the Centre as well as by the Metroplliton Council and other agencies without the creations of a State.

Apart from what Mr. Frank Anthony has pointed out,-which is very valid argument, I would like to point out certain other factors. Mr. Gupta as well as others have got to recognise that simply because Delhi happens to be the capital of this country is has added many advantages to the residents of Delhi. Nobody can deny that. If you take the *per capita* income of Delhi it is three times of the all India average. This is to be judged by the yardstick that is allowed in juding backward or under-developed country. I think it is 100 dollars or so. That is taken as a standard. If a country has below 100 dollars that is considered to be an under-developed country and if it is above 100 dollars *per capita* that is considered to be an advanced or developed country. According to that standard I think, Delhi is a doveloped area.

How has this development in Delhi come about ? It is not as though people in Delhi were more enterprising than people elsewhere or they had more riches to plough into the developmental programmes of Delhi. Sir, it is because of the historical accident that Delhi happens to be the capital of our country. We have no grudge against it When such is the position, my hon. friend Mr. Gnpta and others have got to recognise this fact, namely, how best we are going to keep up the cosmopolitan character of Delhi. That is most vital. Sir, I think it is more important than anything else that we should give an identity to our country-men who come from various areas to Delhi, that they should feel that they are part and parcel of this great country. They should feel that it is their soil, they are part and parcel of Delhi and that they are not aliens when they live in Delhi. Unfortunately, Sir, that kind of atmosphere is lacking.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

In fact, if at all there is to be any demand for any change in the Delhi set-up, the demand should be such that the Centre should see to it that they create conditions for the continuance of the cosmopolitan character of this city which is in keeping with the polyglot nature of our country. I am afraid even the Central Government is not able to resist the impact of the Jan Sangh which is very much evidenced in the roadsides and elsewhere on the occasion of the Hindi agitation Even people like me who live in Delhi for 8 or 9 years, find it difficult sometimes to communicate with the civil authorities. We receive communications in Hindi from the Metropolitan Council or from the Municipal agencies about our Electricity or other Bills. Some times when I ring up the official concerned about my electricity bill or other bills, it is very difficult to converse with them intelligibly. They refuse to talk to us even in English. I don't know what great sin we have committed. If even Members of Parliament are being treated like this, in the capital City of Delhi, I am afraid, the country can never survive as one nation. This should be a warning for the Jan Sangh; they should be ery careful in their approach to civil problem. If they do not realise, this, then it is for the Centre to see how far they can give that kind of picture to the area and not in the way suggested by these people. Otherwise I am affraid, it protends geat danger and it will have far-reaching consequences if the Centre were even remotely to concede to that sort of demand.

I would appeal to the Government and also to the Jan Sangh Members that they have got to realise this fact and they have got to live with this fact. It is better if the Jan Sangh, with their effort and the mass following it has in Delhi area, could create conditions for the cosmopolitan character of the capital city of Delhi. And if they do this, I am sure, even people like me, would think of admiring Jan Sangh. Thank you.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) सभापति महोदय, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी बराबर से इस सिद्धांत को मानती रही है कि राज्य का दर्जा सिर्फ दिल्ली को ही नहीं, बहुत से देश के हिस्सों को दिया जाना चाहिए । आप जानते हैं कि जब जब भी भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों का निर्माण करने की बात आई, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने इस आन्दोलन में आगे बढ़ कर के हिस्सा लिया । जब 1952 से 1956 तक दिल्ली के अन्दर विधान सभा थी और उसे सी क्लास स्टेट का दर्जा हासिल था उस समय भी हमने इस का समर्थन किया था । लेकिन उन दिनों जनसंघ के लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया विरोध ही नहीं किया बराबर यह प्रचार किया कि यह व्हाइट एलीफेंट है, सफेद हाथी का दर्जा इसे दिया गया है । इतना ही नहीं, भाषा-वार राज्यों का विरोध उन्होंने बराबर हर जगह किया । लेकिन अभी जब 1967 में आम चुनाव के बाद दिल्ली की बागडोर जनसंघ के हाथ में आई तब से इन के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन जरूर आया । संभवतः यह ऐसा समझते रहे होंगे कि इन के हाथ में कभी भी कहीं की शासन-व्यवस्था आने वाली नहीं है । लेकिन बाद को जब इन के हाथ में व्यवस्था आ गई तो यहां से वह बदले । अभी हमारे भाई गुप्ता जी ने कहा कि उन्होंने गलती की । तो जब आप ने इतनी भारी गलती की कि आप सही मांग का इतने दिन तक विरोध करते रहे तो आप को बहुत बड़ा प्रायश्चित करना होगा । पहले प्रायश्चित कीजिए तब इस झंडे को अपने हाथ में लीजिए वरना यह स्टेटहुड का झंडा भी आप के हाथ में जा कर बदनाम हो रहा है । इसलिए आप प्रायश्चित कर के आएं, तब इस तरह की बात करें । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह दिल से दिल्ली को राज्य का दर्जा दिलाना नहीं चाहते । यह स्टंट मात्र है । केवल जनता की आंख में धूल झोंकने के लिए ऐसा कर रहे हैं । क्यों ? क्यों कि यह समझते हैं कि पिछले चार वर्षों में दिल्ली की हुकूमत जो इनके हाथ में है, मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल की और कारपोरेशन की इस में इन्होंने जनता पर टैक्स बढ़ाया, इन्होंने झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों को उजड़वाया, इन्होंने शिक्षकों के ऊपर हमले किए, इन्होंने ट्रांसपोर्ट की हालत खराब की, गन्दगी बढ़ाई,

प्राइवेट बसेस को, प्राइवेट आपरेटर्स को लाइसेंस दिए और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली के विकास के लिए जो भी पैसे दिए उस का इन्होंने दुरुपयोग किया। भ्रष्टाचार इन के यहां पूरा का पूरा है। इन बातों को छिपाने के लिए यह ऐसा कर रहे है। जनता इन की बातों को याद रखेगी। मैं ने पहले ही कह दिया कि मैं समर्थन कर के बोल रहा हूं। परन्तु मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि अपने इन पापों पर परदा डालने के लिए, और जनता की आंख में धूल झोंकने के लिए यह स्टेट के दर्जे की मांग कर रह है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अरे, आप की क्या राय है यह बताइए न।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह तो मैं पहले ही बता चुका हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर सचमुच में दिल्ली को स्टेट का दर्जा दिलवाना चाहते हैं तो आप पीछे चले जाइए हम लोगों को आगे रहने दीजिए जो सही माने में लड़ने वाले हैं। आप तो सही माने में लड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। आप तो जनता को धोखा देना चाहते हैं। इसीलिए इस बात को छिपाने के लिए यह आप कर रहे हैं।

आखीर में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं केन्द्रीय सरकार से और पंत जी से कि आप केवल राज्य के दर्जे का विरोध करते रहेंगे तो उस से काम नहीं चलेगा। दिल्ली के विकास के लिए क्यों कि हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते है, मजदूर रहते हैं, गरीब लोग रहते हैं, उनके लिए रहने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, रोशनी की व्यवस्था नहीं हैं, अच्छी ट्रांस्पोर्ट की व्यवस्था नहीं है, इन तमाम व्यवस्थाओं में योगदान दीजिए ताकि जनता इन के बहकावे में जाय। यह जो उलटी बात कह रहे हैं वह उस न में न आए। यहां का विकास हो और जनता सचमुच में समझे कि जनता के आन्दोलन के बल पर ही दिल्ली को स्टेटहुड का दर्जा मिल सकता है और इन्होंने जितने पाप अब तक किए हैं कारपोरेशन के जरिए या मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल के जरिए, उन पापों की जांच होनी चाहिए। इन्होंने पैसा ठीक से खर्च किया या नहीं किया, इंतजाम ठीक से किया या नहीं या इन्होंने भाई भतीजावाद किया, गोलमाल किया, कितना पैसा खा गए इसकी सब की जांच होनी चाहिए।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जांच तो मार्च के एलेक्शन में होगी। आप अपने कैंडीडेट तो खड़े करिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह तो हम करेंगे उसी से बचने के लिए तो आप इस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि स्टेटहुड आप से नहीं आएगी। दिल्ली की जनता लड़ कर के स्टेटहुड दिल्ली के लिए लेगी। आप के जांडिस के झटे के मातहत दिल्ली को स्टेटहुड नही मिलेगा। जनता अपना आन्दोलन कर के, लड़ कर के दिल्ली का स्टेटहुड हासिल करेगी।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे पास आज की डिबेट है। इस का एक बहुत अच्छा फारमूला तैयार है जिस में गवर्नमेंट की बात भी रह जाये और जिस चीज के लिए बेताब हैं मेरे भाई गुप्ता जी, इन की फुल स्टेट की बात भी पूरी हो जाय। वह यह है दिल्ली जो एक बच्चा है वह उस को दिया जाय जो उस के सही वालिद हैं, जो सही वालिदैन हैं। वैसे तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है लेकिन तवारीख देखी जाय, आप तो जानते हैं महाभारत के वक्त से लेकर 1911 तक दिल्ली हरयाना का हिस्सा रही है। महाभारत के वक्त से जब कि हस्तिनापुर इसकी जगह थी और कुरुक्षेत्र में जाकर लड़ाई हुई उस वक्त से लेकर 1911 के वक्त तक दिल्ली हरयाने का हिस्सा थी। रोहतक तहसील थी और दिल्ली जिला था, आप ताज्जुब करेंगे। यह कोई हवाई बात नहीं मैं करता, तवारीखी बात है। यह ज्योग्राफिए की बात है। तो मैं तो यह कहूंगा

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

कि यह झगड़े की बात और जनसंघ की बात, यह उटपटांग बातें तो जाने दीजिए और सीधी बात लीजिए। जमीन किस की ? जो बोवे उसकी। और दिल्ली उसकी जिसकी पहले थी। क्योंकि हम बहादुर आदमी थे उस इलाके के, अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ हम लड़े थे सन 1957 के गदर में लिहाजा हमारे उन्होंने चार हिस्से कर दिये। कुछ हिस्सा यू. पी. में मिला दिया, कुछ राजस्थान में मिला दिया, कुछ हिस्सा दिल्ली को छोड़ दिया और बाकी हिस्सा पंजाब को दे दिया। अब एक हिस्सा पंजाब से कट कर हरियाना बना। तीन हिस्से अभी और बाकी हैं। दिल्ली को मिला दीजिये, वेस्टर्न यू. पी. के कुछ हिस्से हैं जो हमारे थे वह हमें दे दीजिए और राजस्थान के वह हिस्से हमें दे दीजिए। पूरा हो जायेगा और मैं गुप्ता जी से कहूंगा वह भी इस बात को उठाएं। इस बात में बड़ा वजन है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से भी कहूंगा कि वह इस को माने। सीधी बात कहनी चाहिए। यह हम नहीं चाहते कि दिल्ली में लट्ठमलट्ठ हो जाये, यह नहीं है कि इसकी इन्टरनेशनल पोजीशन खत्म हो जाये। आप एक हदबन्दी कर दीजिए जैसे नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी का एरिया है, उसके साथ और भी लेना चाहें तो वह भी ले लें लेकिन बाकी दिल्ली उसमें मिला दें। आखिर दिल्ली ने कौनसा कुसूर किया है ? इसलिए पुरानी दिल्ली के साथ जितना इलाका है देहात का और पुरानी दिल्ली का वह मिला कर हमें दे दें। यह मैं नहीं कहता, यह गांधीजी ने कहा था, आसफ अली ने कहा था, देशबन्धु गुप्ता की यह मांग थी और कांग्रेस का यह रेजोल्यूशन था और जो रिपोर्ट बनी है स्टेट्स रीआर्गेनाइजेशन कमेटी की उसमें भी यह बात थी कि हमारे जितने रिश्ते नाते हैं, जो शादी ब्याह होते हैं वह दिल्ली में होते हैं या यू० पी० में होते हैं। हमारा मोड आफ थिंकिंग, वे आफ लाइफ, मोड आफ लिविंग सब एक ही है। तो आजकल चूंकि ज्यादा ट्रांशियन हालत गुजर रही है इसलिए वह बात तो मैं नहीं उठाता हूं। लेकिन यह बात मैं जरूर कहता हूं कि इनकी जो मांग है वह तभी पूरी होगी, फुल स्टेट हुड की कि हरयाना फुल स्टेट है उसके साथ शामिल हो जाइये आप, आप की फुल स्टेट बन जायेगी। और इस एरिया मे आगे जो आने वाला कैपीटल है उसके लिए पूरा एरिया न्यू डेली का और मिलाकर लें लीजिए। मैं समझता हूं कि आप इस बात को सोचगे और गवर्नमेंट भी इस पर ध्यान देगी। और आखिर में यही बात बनेगी। और कोई इसका इलाज नहीं है। वरना यह अपनी डेढ़ ईंट की खिचड़ी हमेशा अलग पकाते रहेंगे और हमें तंग करते रहेंगे।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर): सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं अभी जो बहस हुई है उस पर एक वाक्य कहूंगा कि अगर भ्रष्टाचार है, साम्प्रदावाद हैं, शिक्षकों की तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती तो यह केवल दिल्ली में ही नहीं हैं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में है। फिर दिल्ली पर ही क्यों यहां की सरकार हुकुमत करे ? असल में यह आप अगर इतिहास का तथ्य देखें तो कभी भी इस दिल्ली का मालिक दिल्ली वाला नहीं बना है। कभी कोई खैबर दर्रे से आया, कोई अरब सागर से आया लेकिन इधर बीच में कुछ लोग इलाहबाद की तरफ से चले आये हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बार बार बाहर से लोग यहां आकर मालिक बनते रहे और बेचारे दिल्ली वाले चुपचाप देखते रहे लोगों का जाना और आना। इसलिये यदि आप हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि जितनी बार यह देश गुलाम हुआ, उतनी ही बार दिल्ली गुलाम हुई, दुनियां के किसी भी देश की दिल्ली उतनी बार गुलामी नहीं हुई होगी।

इसलिए, सभापति महोदय अगर दिल्ली की जनता को ताकत देनी है, दूसरी जगह के लोग जो यहां का बिज होने के लिए आये उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए तो दिल्ली की जनता को जम्हूरियत का हक देना होगा। यह बात मैं सिर्फ कंवरलाल जी की वजह से नहीं कह

रहा हूं, जब यहां अंग्रेजों की हुकूमत थी, उन्होंने भी दिल्ली को हिन्दुस्तान से अलग कर दिया। मैं पंतजी या इनकी प्रधान मन्त्री की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, इनके पुरखे लोग जब यहां मालिक थे, पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरु, पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत भी यही कहा करते थे कि दिल्ली तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान की है, केवल किसी एक जगह की नहीं बनेगी, नहीं तो बहुत सी बीमारियां फैलेंगी, खास तौर से जो मुकामी बीमारियां फैलती हैं। यही बुद्धि जो देश के एक हिस्से को सारे हिन्दुस्तान का कहती है, वही बुद्धि जब हिमाचल की सरहद पर चीन का कब्जा होता है, उस समय कहती है कि यह जमीन कंकरीली है, पथरीली है। क्या दिल्ली ही सारे हिन्दुस्तान का है, मद्रास नहीं है, बम्बई नहीं है। इस तरह से देश को तोड़ने का तरीका कब तक चलेगा।

मैंने सुना है कि सारी दुनियां के लोग यहां आयेंगे उनको दिखलाने के लिए दिल्ली को खूबसूरत बनाना है। यह सही है कि अभी कनाट प्लेस में 27 लाख रुपये का फव्वारा लगा कर कुछ परदेसियों को चहकाने के लिए, उनकी आंखों को तरावट पहुंचाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, बहुत बढ़िया चीज बनाई गई है, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि उसी फव्वारे की बगल में आज जाड़े के दिनों में फटी हुई बनियान पहने कई लड़के चार आने का चना बेचते घूमते फिरते हैं, कैसे दिल्ली को सुधारेंगे? दिल्ली या देश के किसी भी हिस्से को सुधारने के लिये, उसको साफ बनाने के लिए जरूरी है कि आप देश में दौलत पैदा करें, लेकिन वह तो आप करने वाले नहीं हैं। एक तरफ नई दिल्ली में फव्वारा और दूसरी तरफ पुरानी दिल्ली में रिक्शा चलते हैं। क्या आप समझते हैं कि रूसी दूतावास वाले या फ्रान्सीसी दूतावास वाले पुरानी दिल्ली के रिक्शा नहीं देखा करते।

जब एटंनी साहब ने इसका विरोध किया, तो मुझे कोई आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि ये जनता के बीच के आदमी नहीं हैं, आपने इनको नियुक्त किया है, इसलिये वे अपनी नियुक्ति की फीस दे रहे थे आपका समर्थन कर के। लेकिन चौधरी रणधीर सिंह और दूसरे लोग जो जनता के बीच में रहते हैं वे जब विरोध करते हैं तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है। यह कंवर लालजी की मांग है या शास्त्री जी की मांग है या मेरी मांग है, इस बात को छोड़ दीजिये, मैं तो पंतजी से यह कहूंगा कि इस सवाल पर ही आप एक बार दिल्ली में वोट करा लीजिये। दिल्ली के लोग दिल्ली के लिये पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा चाहते हैं या नहीं इस पर वोट हो जाये और वे पूर्ण राज्य के पक्ष में नहीं हैं तो मत दीजिये, लेकिन अगर दिल्ली की जनता मांगती है तो जरूर दीजिये मैं बार-बार आप से यही मांग करता हूं।

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam): I am standing here to support the demand of Statehood for Delhi. In supporting this demand we are only continuing to follow our party's policy which has been there for the last decade. Wherever there have been aspirations of the people to form a separate State, the Communist party has always supported them. Even when the Jana Sangh and other people were opposing the formation of linguistic States, we supported Statehood for those areas.

The political aspirations of the people of Delhi must be considered and we must not think about the party ruling here. We must not be afriad of the Jana Sangh people who are now ruling this Metropolitan Council.

Your argument against granting of Statehood to Delhi is that the Metropolitan Council here is corrupt and that if Statehood is given to Delhi, corruption will go on. I do not agree that this Metropolitan Council alone is corrupt. Can you say that the State Governments and even the Central Government are not corrupt? They are all corrupt. Corruption and nepotism are there in the Central Governmet also. So, why do you bring that charge for not granting Statehood to Delhi?

We have to consider the political aspi-

[Shri K. M. Abraham]

rations of the people and we are going to support the wishes of the Delhi people and their cause.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K C PANT) : We have had an interesting debate and I think Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta will have seen from the general trend of the debate that those who have approached the problem objectively have laid emphasis on the composite character of Delhi and on the need to keep Delhi as the capital of the whole country, something which belongs to the whole country and those who have taken a political approach, while they were apologetic in supporting his party have nevertheless lent their political support. This is the sum and substance of the debate that has taken place. Mr. Misra refered to the fact that Delhi grew over the ages with people coming in from Central Asia and other parts. I think he has a point there, Delhi has grown over the ages and Delhi has been a kind of crucible into which various nationalities and religions and streams of culture in our own country have melted to form what can be called a composite culture which reflects the composite culture of our own country. In that sense he is right. If you go into the figures of the last sixty years or so, in 1911 the population of Delhi was a little over two lakhs; today it is 42 lakhs Where have these people come from ? They have not grown out of the soil of Delhi. They have come from all over the various provinces made Delhi; and Delhi has been built up with the influx of people from all over the country. This is what Delhi is today; this is what it should be; this is at it should remain.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta : spoke of the grand alliance on this occasion. Knowing the fate of the earlier grand alliance he was a very courageous man, though not a very wise one. He says there was politics in this. There is no question of politics. He himself referred to the fact that four different experiments hove been carried out in the last fifteen years. These experiments were carried out during the period in which the Congress was in power both at the Centre and also in Delhi. All those experiments were carried out during that period He himself says that at that time when his party was opposing the statehood on the ground that we should have a strong centre, the Congressmen were wanting a separate State for Delhi. Now, is it taking a political view if the Central Government, which happened to be also that of the Congressmen, took the view that in the larger interest they should not give in to the pressures of their own partymen at the local level because the larger interests dictated otherwise? Is that a political view or is that a national view ? That is the view that Congressman took at that time in the Centre. He has had a taste of power in a very small part of the country for a small period of time; let him not build too much upon that. He should not say that just because the Jan Sangh is today in power for a few years in Delhi we who are sitting here with all the experience of so many years are going to let that factor weigh at all in our mind while taking a decision on Delhi. He should see this thing in its proper perspective.

My hon. friend Shri Randhir Singh put forward a theory that the real parent of Delhi was Haryana.

Sir, the real parents always realise that after a certain age the child will be independent. (*Interruption*) An Hon. Member : Very nice.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So, I think that he would not like to tie Delhi to the apron-strings of the old parents.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इनको जमुना पर लेजाने की जवाबदिही भी तो हमारी है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend referred to Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh. Shri Anthony has answered that point briefly and succinctlyand effectively,and he has said that that is not proper analogy, because Delhi is the capital of the country and that makes the whole difference You must realise that these are areas which require special treatment; they are areas which require special considera tion for development. Certain experiments

were tried out therefore over a period of time, over the last 15 to 20 years; they have developed and have reached a certain stage of development and they have become States. That is, altogether a different process which was required to develop those backward areas. But Delhi's case as the capital of the country is not on all fours with them and has to be considered differently.

Sir, if we look at the problem of Delhi, we must look at it from the point of view of the needs of the capital and on its own merits. We must not mix it up with the other issues here. It was said earliar by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta that the various political parties had gone into this matter and raised certain demands. He had even threatened agitation towards the end of his speech. I would like to tell him that this is a matter which should be considered coolly and considered dispassionately, because it is something which is of interest not only to the people of Delhi, but it is something which is of interest to the people of the whole country. And when he talks of representive Government, does he realise that it is only Delhi which has the unique distinction of being ruled directly by that Government that is representative of not a few lakhs, not 40 lakhs, but of 50 crores ? It is not an unrepresentative Government that sits here.

Going back, I would like him to apply his mind coolly to the problem. After all, Delhi became the capital in 1912, and till then Calcutta was the capital. If you try to understand the reasons for shifting the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, even at that time, the Secretary of State for India had said that the arrangement-as he frankly described it-is a bad one for both. He has given reasons why, and the reasons are simply that the Central Government has certain responsibilities in the Centre. It must be able to discharge those responsibilities.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : That is the British way of thinking.

SHRI K. C PANT : So, this is the problem. Why do you try to confuse the issues ? This is the problem that remained-two Governments in one place having simultaneous jurisdiction over a certain area. But leave aside the opinion of the British. I agree with him that they were not part of this country; let us reject their view.

Let us take the view of our own experts. Let us take the view of the SRC. I hope Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta will not acuse them of being foreigners.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The SRC has quoted the Secretary of State.

SHRI K. C PANT : So, the SRC is now suspect because it has quoted the Secretary of State : (*interruption*). The SRC has reviewed this position and recommended the merger of most of the then Part C States in the adjoining States. Because Delhi is the federal capital, the Commission wanted that it should continue to be Centrally-administred; and the Commission referred to the cirumcstances leading to a separate administrative unit being carved out for housing the capital of the country, and came to the conclusion that the scheme of division of power as envisaged in the Constitution between the Centre and the States being extended to a unit functioning in the seats of the national government would give rise to embarrassing situations. The administrative necessi y and the desirability of avoiding conflicting jurisdiction and also the practice in other countries were cited as reasons justifying direct administration of Delhi by the Central Government.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : त्रिपुरा और मनीपुर के लिए एस. आर सी. ने कहा था कि इनके लिए असेम्बली नहीं होनी चाहिए लेकिन वहां पर आपने दे दिया तो आप यह डबुल स्टेंडर्ड क्यों रख रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Because they are not the capital of the country. I will quote from para 589 of the SRC report:

> "If it is conceded that the national capital has to be under the effective control of the national government and both New Delhi and Old Delhi have to be treated as a single unit for administrative purposes, there will be little scope for difference of opinion on its future administrative pattern."

[Shri K. C. Pant]

These are the two basic considerations and I think any reasonable man would concede these two points.

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta referred to the example of the USA and Australia. But without assigning any reason, he brushed aside these two examples. They are examples of federal capitals and we have to draw a lesson from that. He suggested that a part of the territory of Delhi may be kept for central administration and the rest may be given Statehood. I would again quote from the SRC report which has dealt with this particular point:

> "The total population of the two areas, old Delhi and New Delhi taken together, at that time was only 2,32,837, according to the 1911 census. Since then, the two parts of the city have rapidly doveloped and Delhi is now an integrated and vast metropolis with an urban population of nearly a million and a half"……

that was according to the 1951 census. Today is about 42 lakhs.

> "From the point of view of Law and order, the social life of the people, trade and commerce and common utility services, old Delhi and New Delhi now constitute one integrated unit and it will be wholly unrealistic to draw a line between the two."

Today the population is 42 lakhs, but the city is still expanding fast. By 1986 its population may well be over 80 lakhs. Therefore, it is not only a question of providing for the city today but for its future expansion also. You cannot therefore, have a very insufficient area allocated for Delhi. It has to have elbow-room to expand. It is expanding as an urban centre, with a complexity of urban life. It would be wrong and impractical to carve out a portion of this organic city. It is an organic whole and we should treat it as such.

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, while referring to the fact that we wanted Delhi as the capital not be given Statehood, said, there is Bombay, there is Calcutta; why don't you treat them alike ? That argument can be used the other way also. When you talk of economic viability and population Calcutta and Bombay have got a large population and also economic viability but you do not make them into States They are part of much larger States. Therefore, these considerations are not strictly relevant to the issue. The issue is, Delhi has to serve as the capital. It is an urban centre. It has certainly a certain amount of wealth. Because it is the capital, it has attracted more wealth, more industry, etc. and it has become a trading centre. It has certain advantages as a trading centre, which have helped it to grow The very fact that it is the capital has helped it to grow.

Mr. Gupta said that the development of Delhi has suffered. I would like to ask hon. members from other parts of the country whether they agree that Delhi has developed less than the urban or rural centres in their parts of the country, If any one of them says that Delhi is less developed, I will accept Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's verdict. Whether you go by the evidence of your eyes or by Plan allocations whatever way you go into this fact, Delhi has developed and is developing particularly because the allocations made by the Centre are sufficient.

Taking all these factors into consideration, I think, it would not be in the national interest to consider an administrative arrangement which involves grant of statehood to Delhi. I think, this satisfies my hon. friend.

There was some mention of having a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers. This experiment had also been tried between 1952 and 1956 and was then given up.

He made a point that Pandit Nehru gave an Assembly to Delhi and, therefore, there was some sanctity behind it. May I remind him that Pandit Nehru also took away the Assembly in 1956 ?

I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Shastriji, who talked of the necessity for developing the civic amenities of Delhi and of taking into account all the needs of

Delhi as a vast and developing urban complex-problems like slum clearance, reconstruction and redevelopment, city planning, transport, education, water, sewage and so on. They are going to be the major issues which the capital will face; in fact, even tody it is facing many of these issues and the Central Government is associating itself directly in solving many of these problems not only by providing the necessary resources but also by providing the necessary technical expertise.

It is in this context that we are examining the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission which has made various important recommendations. I do not think I should take the time of the House by going into the details of those recommendations.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : ए.आर.सी. की सिफारिशों के बारे में आपने राज्य सभा में कहा था कि कारपोरेशन तोड़ी जा सकती है इलैक्शन के बाद भी। मैंने यह कहा है कि आप पहले फैसला करे कि कारपोरेशन रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी। इलैक्शनस में अगर जन जीत गया तब तोड़ दी जाए और अगर कांग्रेस जीत गई तो न तोड़ी जाए, यह बात नही होनी चाहिये। इसका पहले फैसला हो जाना चाहिये।

मैंने यह भी कहा था कि आगे ढांचा क्या होगा, क्या सरकार ने इस पर सोचा है। इसके बारे में भी कुछ बता दीजिये।

SHRI K. C. PANT : One small victory in Delhi has gone to his head. He reads so much in this little victory in Delhi that he thinks that the Central Government is motivated by political considerations in these matters. I can only feel a little sorry for him. Delhi obsesses him so much. It is his constituency, but he is a man who, I thought, looked at these things from a larger point of view and not only from the point of view of Delhi, politics and elections. These are not the issues that can determine the future of Delhi. That has to be determined on its own merits and on greater considerations.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You have been indulging in these things.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He asks, what are our ideas ? I said, we are considering the ARC's recommendations. I had discussions with some of the authorities in Delhi-the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor and the Chief Executive Councillor. I propose to have further discussions.

The other question he asked was about my Rajya Sabha speech. I will come to that presently, but all I can tell him is that at this particular stage we have not come to any decision. I do not know why he has a feeling that in the Rajya Sabha I said that the Corporation would be dissolved.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : May be dissolved.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have got it here and if I may be permitted I will like to quote from the question and answer in Rajya Sabha on the 12th November to which he is referring. I said that the question of election to the Corporation was not really connected with the future set-up of Delhi, because if we held up the elections then too we could be accused of holding up the elections unnecessarily. The Jana Sangh is in power. They may come back in power. Why should we hold them up ?

Now, it seems you are not confident of coming back to power. It seems you are hesitating to go into the fray. Why this hesitation ? It will create a bad impression in Delhi if it is known that you are hesitating to go in for elections.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हम तो कभी भी हाथ मिलाने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप आऐं तो सही। मेरा कहना यह है कि पहले कर लें। यह न हो कि आप हार जाएं उसके बाद आप करें। इसका जवाब आपके पास कुछ है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The two issues are unconnected. The elections to the Municipal Corporation will be held as scheduled in the month of March. It has nothing to do with this. Even if, ultimately, we take a decision on the recommendation of the ARC whatever decision we take, we will have to bring forward a legislation. It will take a certain length of time. It is not going to happen tomorrow. Should we hold up the normal process of having the elections to the Municipal Corporation because we have not come to a decision yet. I do not think that will be proper. Therefore, in the interest of doing normal things at the normal time, we are holding the elections. I do not want to confuse it with the larger issue of the future set-up of Delhi.

18.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 27, 1970/ Agrahayana 6, 1892 (Saka).

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